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JAMES McMILLAN

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HON. JAMES McMILLAN.

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JAMES McMILLAN

(Late a Senator from Michigan)

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES DELIVERED IN THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

WASHINGTON
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Death of Senator James McMillan.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

DECEMBER 1, 1902.

Mr. BURROWS. Mr. President, it becomes my painful duty to announce formally to the Senate the death of my esteemed colleague, the Hon. JAMES MCMILLAN. He took leave of this life on the 10th day of August last, from his summer residence by the sea, at Manchester, Mass., where he had repaired at the close of the last session of Congress for rest and recuperation.

His death was as sudden as it was unexpected. Only the day previous he was in usual health and spirits, participating in the sports of the field, to which he was devoted. But a sudden indisposition reminded him of the enfeebled condition of his heart which had existed for some years, and admonished him to desist from further physical exertion. Retiring to his residence, with rest and medical assistance, he soon recovered his normal condition and spent the evening with his family and friends in that delightful social intercourse which gave such a charm to his home life. Later in the evening, however, there came a recurrence of the disorder so serious and persistent as to baffle the skill of physicians, and at 4 o'clock on the Sabbath morning of August 10 "the silver cord was loosed" and his spirit freed.

In his death the State of Michigan has suffered an irreparable loss, and the Senate will miss a wise counselor and painstaking legislator. But I am aware, Mr. President, that this is not the

time for eulogy. On some future occasion I hope for the opportunity to pay, with other Senators, a fitting tribute to his memory. For the present I offer the following resolutions, and I ask their immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Michigan offers resolutions, which will be read to the Senate.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. JAMES MCMILLAN, late a Senator from the State of Michigan.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate a copy of these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

The resolutions were considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 14 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, December 2, 1902, at 12 o'clock m.

DECEMBER 20, 1902.

MEMORIAL SERVICES ON THE LATE SENATOR JAMES M'MILLAN.

Mr. BURROWS. Mr. President, I desire to give notice that on Friday, the 30th day of January next, I will ask the courtesy of the Senate, after the conclusion of the regular routine morning business, to consider resolutions commemorative of the life and character of my late colleague in the Senate, Hon. JAMES MCMILLAN.

MEMORIAL EXERCISES IN THE SENATE.

FRIDAY, *January 30, 1903.*

Rev. F. J. Prettyman, of the city of Washington, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we give Thee all honor and glory and praise forever and ever. Thy name is above every name. From Thee cometh every good and perfect gift.

We bless Thee to-day for the type of citizenship which has been produced by American institutions, for every refining influence that surrounds the home life, for the ample means for the education of the people, and for the high ideals of civil and social honor.

We praise Thee for the master spirits who have in times past wrought their thought and life into American law, and, going to their reward above, have left to us the rich inheritance of their lives. Their memory abides as a gentle benediction upon those who follow their noble example, and as an inspiration amid the pressing cares of the present. Help us to emulate their lofty deeds and to honor them by our endeavor to extend and perpetuate their unselfish patriotism. With every thought of those who have been the beacon lights in our history, with every tender memory of their presence in this Chamber, may we have the inspiration of this cloud of witnesses commanding us to yet follow in the path of duty and honor.

Let Thy blessing rest upon every thought of this Senate to-day. May all redound to the honor and glory of Thy name. For Christ's sake. Amen.

Mr. BURROWS. Mr. President, in conformity with the notice already given, I ask the Senate to consider at this time the following resolutions.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Michigan submits resolutions which will be read to the Senate.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. JAMES MCMILLAN, late a Senator from the State of Michigan.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the business of the Senate be now suspended to enable his associates to pay proper tribute to his high character and distinguished public services.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect at the conclusion of these exercises the Senate adjourn.

ADDRESS OF MR. BURROWS, OF MICHIGAN.

Mr. PRESIDENT: The life of Senator MCMILLAN fell somewhat short of the allotted span. He died at the age of 64. If it be true, however, that the value of a human life is determined not by years but by deeds, then the sixty-four years of his life were all that could be desired, and filled to the full the measure of human ambition. They were ample to develop and round out the dominating traits of his character and leave their enduring impress upon the private and public affairs in which he bore so conspicuous a part. More than this, they were sufficient for the maturity of those manly virtues which so endeared him to his associates and make the memory of his life a priceless heritage to his family and friends.

The parents of Senator MCMILLAN came from Scotland in 1834, and settled at Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, where, in 1838, JAMES MCMILLAN was born. The elder McMillan brought with him the rugged characteristics of the Scotch race, and by his sterling qualities secured the confidence and respect of the community in which he lived, and became a recognized factor in the industrial affairs of the Province. Identified with the construction of her railways, the establishment and management of banks, and other industrial and financial enterprises, he soon won for himself a place of influence in the business affairs of the community in which he resided. It was in the midst of such environments that the son, JAMES MCMILLAN, was reared, and these surroundings were potent in shaping and molding his course in all the after years. He early imbibed a taste for business affairs, and although the way was open to him to acquire the learning of

the schools, the bent of his mind was in another direction, and led him at an early day to engage in the active pursuits of a business life.

As a mere lad, at the age of 13, he became a clerk in a mercantile establishment in Hamilton, the duties of which position he discharged with fidelity and ability, and in 1855, at the early age of 17, he determined to make his own way to fortune and fame, and, leaving the parental roof, settled in Detroit, Michigan, the city and State destined to become his future home. Here he at once entered upon his business career, beginning at the bottom of the ladder, but with firm hand and resolute step he quickly reached the topmost round. He manifested such rare capacity and business integrity in subordinate positions as to attract the attention of his employers, and when but 19 years of age he was called to the responsible position of purchasing agent of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, then the chief railroad line in the State, and when the extension of the road was determined upon he was intrusted with the financial management of the enterprise, making the purchases and taking charge of the force engaged in the construction of the work.

In all these varied and responsible positions he acquitted himself with marked ability, foreshadowing the remarkable business career which awaited him. Gaining the confidence of the capitalist by his upright dealings and conservative judgment, he early became connected with many of the leading industries of his city and State and took a master hand in their development and control. His unquestioned integrity, his business sagacity, his stability of purpose, his unflagging energy, and his indomitable pluck, coupled with a self-reliance that no obstacle could impede and no misfortune disturb, made him a commanding figure in the industrial affairs of his city

and State. These dominating qualities of head and heart won for him recognition with his business associates and rapid advancement to places of responsibility and power. His financial success was already assured.

At the head of numerous and gigantic manufacturing establishments; manager of great corporations in his own and other States, which he had been instrumental in organizing and promoting; director in banking institutions; president of railway and steamship companies—he attained an unquestioned place in the industrial field, which he continued to hold with ever-increasing power until the hour of his death. A leading journal of Detroit, speaking in his lifetime of his business achievements, fittingly said of him:

> Mr. McMILLAN is possessed of an abundant fortune. He earned it by hard work and bold and intelligent enterprises, which have not only made him wealthy, but have added tens of millions to the wealth of Detroit, furnished steady and remunerative employment to thousands of his fellow-citizens, and supported tens of thousands of families. He has added to the beauty of the city, not only by the construction of factories where labor is employed, but by the construction of many handsome business blocks, which are an ornament to Detroit. * * * In scores of cases that every business man can recall he has taken broken enterprises which other men's incompetence had ruined and has built them up into successful concerns, to the profit and enrichment of the whole city.

His business career left nothing to be desired, and at the age of 64 he held a commanding position in the industrial world, with an ample fortune for himself and his children.

He was not only successful in acquiring a fortune, but was also a most liberal giver. The accumulation of great riches not infrequently engenders a spirit of greed and selfishness which makes their possessor indifferent to public or private needs. No such spirit found a lodgment in Senator McMILLAN'S breast. In his philosophy the possession of riches imposed upon its possessor obligations to the citizen and the State which could not be ignored. He dispensed public and private benefactions

with a liberal hand, and his heart was always open to the appeals of the deserving poor. His giving was as unostentatious as his life was simple and retiring. It is said that when absent from his home, not infrequently for protracted periods, it was his custom to enjoin upon the head of the associated charities of his city to see to it that no deserving family be allowed to suffer and to draw on him for whatever was necessary to furnish needed relief. He was a regular contributor to the associated charities not only of his own city, but of the city of Washington, in which he took during the entire period of his public career a deep and abiding interest. His charities, however, were not limited or confined to individual instances of distress which perchance fell under his notice in the everyday walks of life, but his benefactions took a wider range and encompassed a broader field, reaching beyond the demands of the present to the possible exigencies of the future. A single instance will serve to exemplify his broad philanthropy.

An unfortunate cripple, friendless and penniless, one day appealed to him for financial aid to enable him to secure admission to some hospital where he might obtain surgical treatment and necessary care. The requisite funds were promptly supplied and admission secured. This incident, however, brought forcefully home to Senator McMillan the fact that the city of Detroit had no free hospital where the unfortunate poor could be admitted and cared for "without money and without price." This condition appealed to his generous, sympathetic nature and prompted him to immediately inaugurate a movement which, with the generous cooperation of others, resulted in the erection of Grace Hospital—a memorial to the memory of the sainted dead and a free asylum to the unfortunate living.

But his benefactions were not confined to instances of charity. He sought opportunity to give where by so doing he

could promote the interests of deserving young men. His business offices were the training school for young men of business ability, and he always counted it among the greatest pleasures of his life that he had been able to assist so many young men to a successful business career.

In his political affiliations he was always an ardent, consistent Republican, but he was never an extreme partisan. To the fundamental principles of his party he was devotedly attached, and to them he maintained a steadfast allegiance in victory or defeat and sought by every legitimate means at his command to secure their establishment and continuance in governmental affairs. It is doubtful if in the beginning he had any ambition for public life or dreamed of political preferment, but when the standard of his party fell from the strong hand of the intrepid Chandler, and his party called him to duty, he took the work of party leadership with the same courage and confidence that had characterized his business life and in more than one hard-fought battle led his party to victory. He exhibited in the political field the same sagacity and fixedness of purpose which had characterized his business life, and the great body of the party came to lean upon him with implicit confidence and followed his directions with unquestioned faith. He became the recognized leader of his party in the State, as he had been the acknowledged master of the business interests intrusted to his charge.

His fidelity to his party and the confidence reposed in him by the great body of the people singled him out for promotion to a seat in this body, and on the 4th day of March, 1889, he took his place in this Chamber as a Senator from the State of Michigan, a position which he retained, with ever-increasing influence, until the day of his death. Thrice elected to the Senate, and sometimes by the unanimous vote of the legislature, he

retained in a remarkable degree the allegiance of the people and commanded their universal confidence and esteem. Of his services in this body others with more extended knowledge can more fittingly speak; but I hazard nothing in saying that, while not a ready debater on the floor of the Senate, yet his words always commanded attention and carried conviction, while in the committee room, where all legislation is formulated and matured, he was a wise and helpful counselor and a recognized power in constructive legislation.

His long training in business affairs gave him a grasp of public questions which few possess. He brought to the discharge of his legislative duties in this body, always important and many times perplexing, not the learning of the university nor the uncertain conclusions of the mere theorist, but he commanded rather a practical and comprehensive knowledge of business affairs in all their varied ramifications, acquired in the school of experience, which enabled him to grasp and comprehend the fundamental principles upon which all just and enduring legislation is founded. He was, therefore, specially fitted for the discharge of legislative duties in these times. This is preeminently a business age—an era of marvelous industrial activity and development, giving rise to new and complicated conditions requiring for their adjustment the most patient examination and conservative judgment.

Could the life of Senator McMILLAN have been spared and prolonged to the close of the term for which he was elected, enabling him to participate in the deliberations of this body in connection with the industrial problems now confronting us, I have no question but that his long and varied experience in business affairs, his incomparable judgment and conservative character would have contributed in no small degree to their just and successful solution. But his untimely death has

deprived the country of his wise and helpful judgment. He will be missed in the Senate, in the committee room, in the councils of his party, in the business arena, in the marts of trade, in the State and the Nation, and most of all in the now broken circle of family and friends, who will hold his memory in enduring affection through all the years to come.

As we looked into his face for the last time and recalled his manly virtues, his Christian character, and his exemplary life, our lips involuntarily voiced the words of Tennyson:

> O iron nerve to true occasion true,
> O fall'n at length that tower of strength
> Which stood four-square to all the winds that blew!

But on such an occasion speech is impotent.

> Nothing can measure his high character but heaven;
> No monument set off his memories
> But the eternal substance of his virtues—
> To which I leave him.

ADDRESS OF MR. ALLISON, OF IOWA.

Mr. PRESIDENT: This day has been set apart by the Senate as a memorial day to enable his late associates in this body to give proper expression of their appreciation of the work, the worth, and the public services of the late Senator McMILLAN during the period of his membership here as a Senator from the State of Michigan. I wish to contribute briefly to this expression. These exercises are not perfunctory in their character. They are based upon the friendship and esteem of his associates for him as a Senator and as a man, and to enable them to give utterance to their appreciation of the value of his work here, and of his counsel upon the public questions which from time to time have appeared for consideration and decision by the Senate.

His colleague [Mr. Burrows] has spoken at large upon the leading incidents and events of his life. These disclose that he was essentially "the architect of his own fortune," and that by his own unaided efforts he made his way to the high position he held at the time of his death. He was a business man in the broadest sense, and achieved great success as such before coming to the Senate.

He was born of Scotch parents in one of the Canadian provinces. When still a young man he removed to Michigan, and made his home in Detroit. He quickly won the confidence and esteem of its leading business men by integrity and industry and by showing capacity and foresight as to what could be done and what ought to be done for the growth and development of that city.

These characteristics soon enabled him to associate himself

with others having like qualities, and also having capital to invest in enterprises which he believed would be remunerative. So at an early age he became largely interested in some of the most prosperous manufactories of the city, many of them being organized by him, and he was intrusted by others with large affairs, in that way soon becoming one of the leading factors in the business of that community.

He became interested in the transportation interests of the Great Lakes, providing vessels for a constantly increasing commerce, and he also connected himself with, and became financially interested in, several of the banks of the city. All these interests were closely interwoven with the growth of Detroit.

He took a deep interest in the municipal affairs of the city, especially as related to its development and beautification. Anyone now visiting Detroit will recognize it as one of the most beautiful, if not the most beautiful, city in the United States outside of this capital; its streets and avenues radiating from a common center and splendidly improved, leading to parks and spaces beautified with drives and walks, lawns and trees—all for the use, comfort, and recreation of the people. He gave much attention to this subject and his mind and heart were in the work.

After its destruction by fire in 1805, Detroit was laid out according to the plan previously prepared for the city of Washington; but a plan on paper is of little value, as we know, unless there is energy, public spirit, and good taste in its execution, coupled with some sacrifice by the taxpayers, whoever they may be, to provide the necessary means for such improvement. Senator McMillan favored such expenditures, believing them to be wise, useful, and beneficial. He contributed largely to public and private beneficences founding hospitals and providing for their maintenance.

These characteristics made him a leading and distinguished citizen of his home city of Detroit and of the State of Michigan. His enterprise, his success in business, and his beneficences were not confined to the city in which he lived, but were extended to many parts of the State of Michigan. Thus, he was well known in his own State, and generally in the Northwest, before he came to the Senate, for his business activity, energy, and success, as well as for his philanthropy.

Absorbed in business as he was during the earlier period of his life, he did not, as I understand, take a very active part in what are usually called the political affairs of the State, but as a Republican he supported the leading policies of his party and contributed largely to its success.

When the late Senator Zachariah Chandler, who had rendered his State and country distinguished service in the Senate and in the Cabinet during a most critical period in our history, and who at that time was regarded as the most eminent citizen of the State of Michigan, relinquished the chairmanship of the Republican State central committee, Mr. McMillan was fitly chosen as its chairman, which brought him into the active politics of the State, to which position he was many times reelected, though neither seeking nor holding public office.

A vacancy occurring in the Senate in 1889 he was elected by his party as a member of this body, having been unanimously chosen by the Republican members of the legislature, the people of that State believing, what we know by observation and experience, that those who are successful in their own business affairs because of their enterprise, energy, and probity, have the training and the qualifications which are of the greatest value in the consideration of the many public questions which are necessarily submitted here for decision, as all the great interests of our country are affected for good or ill by our legislation

from year to year or by our failure to legislate when the public necessity requires.

Though the late Senator McMillan came here with little knowledge, perhaps, of the traditions and methods whereby legislation is accomplished or fails, he came well equipped for the real duties of the place, having a wide knowledge of the material interests of our country as respects its varied productions and their distribution, as well as of the great currents of trade, both internal and external. These qualities soon became known to his colleagues by association in the committee room and on the floor of the Senate, and consequently he early took high rank as a Senator in this body.

On his becoming a member of the Senate he was appointed a member of the Committees on Agriculture, District of Columbia, and Post-Offices and Post-Roads, and was made chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, all of these being committees of importance.

The Senator's activity and interest in the growth and beautification of his home city naturally led him to take a deep interest in the local affairs of the District of Columbia, and he soon became the leading spirit in the consideration of all questions relating to the District coming before that committee. He became active in promoting improvements by opening and improving streets and avenues and by improving and beautifying the parks and open spaces for the health, comfort, and recreation of the people dwelling or sojourning here.

He also took an active interest in the water supply, the sewerage system, and other general improvements of like character. Of the first named, after an exhaustive examination by his committee of the various filtration systems, he made a report recommending a plan for such filtration, which

was adopted by Congress and is now in process of execution, which will give the city of Washington and its people, within the next two years at farthest, a full supply of pure water now so much needed. His zeal in behalf of these various improvements was most conspicuous after he became chairman of the committee, in 1891.

He devoted much time during the last years of his service to the promotion of the general beautification of the city of Washington by having a comprehensive plan prepared, under the direction of his committee, with the view that all subsequent improvements should be made as nearly as practicable in accordance with such plan, so that the money gathered here by local taxation or by appropriation from the general Treasury should be expended, whether in the immediate or more distant future, according to such plan, so that instead of making improvements in a haphazard way future improvements should be made in accordance with a comprehensive scheme, having in view convenience, order, system, utility, and beautification. It was not intended or expected that this plan, thus worked out by the aid of skilled architects, would be completed for many years, but that when completed the streets, avenues, parks, spaces, and public buildings would be so coordinated and correlated as to make this capital one of the most beautiful, if not the most beautiful, in the world, and worthy in every way of the great country whose power and glory it symbolizes. This was the hope of the late Senator, Mr. McMillan, and that it will in the main be realized as time goes on I have no reason to doubt.

Although Senator McMillan gave constant and assiduous attention to the affairs of this District, a few instances of which I have enumerated, and because of it won the affections of its people, he in no wise neglected the wider interests of the

entire country or of the great section of which Michigan constitutes a part.

His experience in the building and running of ships on the Great Lakes led him to take a deep interest in the rebuilding of our Navy, and he was assigned to the first vacancy in the Republican membership of the Naval Committee, where he performed signal service in the consideration and perfection of measures looking to a reasonably rapid growth of our Navy, and was a valuable member of that committee at the time of his death.

About the same time he also became a member of the important Committee on Commerce, having charge of all the great subjects relating to our waterways, rivers, harbors, etc., and making large appropriations during each Congress for their improvement. Living midway of the Great Lakes, he had special and intimate personal knowledge of the increasing needs of the rapidly growing commerce of that region, and contributed largely of this knowledge and his own experience in the adjustment of measures affecting it, and his judgment respecting such measures had great weight. But upon that committee, as upon every other, his vision was wide enough to include the material interests of the whole country, and he favored making appropriations in aid of our commerce wherever they could properly be made to enlarge and expand it. Such are the vicissitudes of the committees of the Senate that, although placed upon that committee as late as 1895, at the time of his death he stood second in rank to its present able and efficient chairman.

At the beginning of the present Congress Senator McMillan, in addition to the other duties assigned him, was made a member of the Committee on Appropriations, an important service, for which he was well equipped. Here he rendered valuable

assistance in the consideration of bills appropriating money during the last session, and notably in aiding in the preparation of a measure revising the tax system of the District of Columbia, exceptional conditions requiring such revision on the District appropriation bill. The loss of his service on that committee is and will be deeply deplored.

From this brief recital it will be seen how important was the legislative career of our departed friend, and how closely he was related to all the great measures considered by the various committees of which he was a member, and finally crystallized into law by the two Houses of Congress.

It must be said of him that he was constant, assiduous, and patient in the examination and investigation of every subject committed to his care, and that his judgment and counsel were of great value, bringing, as he did, to the consideration of all subjects wide knowledge, great experience, and sound common sense.

In all his relations with his associates in the Senate he was amiable and courteous in a marked degree, considerate of their views and opinions, and he invariably sought to be impartial in his judgments, without reference to locality, or to party differences.

These qualities won for him the esteem and affection of all his associates here, and his loss is deeply deplored by every Senator who served with him.

I have spoken chiefly of Senator McMILLAN as a Senator; but that is not all that should be said of him in giving an outline of his character.

He was an ideal man in his conduct in all the varied relations of life. He was a just man, following the Golden Rule in all his transactions and associations. There was no man whose character was more spotless, whose sense of honor and justice

was more keen, who contributed more liberally, according to his means, to public and private charity, or who was more willing to relieve distress as it appeared. Though unassuming in manner, he was dignified and well poised. No one feared to approach him on any subject, knowing that he was certain to receive respectful attention. Whole-souled and sympathetic, those in distress were sure to find in him sympathy and relief. Generous but unostentatious in his charities, he was always contributing liberally to worthy objects.

Socially he was a general favorite and always a welcome guest. His home was a most agreeable and hospitable one, where friends and acquaintances were always cordially welcomed. Genial and warm-hearted in his nature, he was fond of the society of his friends and companions, deriving constant enjoyment from his agreeable intercourse with them. Here his manners were easy, prepossessing, and unaffected. He possessed a charming and winning personality. There was a warmth and directness in what he said and did that won and held the esteem and affection of those with whom he came in contact.

He was a valued friend—none more faithfully cherished, none more loyal and true. His friends knew well that, whether absent or present, no disparaging suggestion would come from him, nor was he ever found wanting in fidelity and zeal on their behalf when occasion required.

In his home he was unexcelled in virtue and purity. He was the guide and exemplar of a lovely household, with a devoted wife of high intelligence and amiable disposition, sympathizing with and aiding him in all his ambitions, struggles, and successes. Grouped around them were devoted children, always ready to contribute their part to make the household an ideal one, free from the slightest friction or discord. The atmosphere there was pure and healthful. Whoever crossed its

threshold found a hearty welcome and a genial hospitality. His noble and generous example in all these respects may well be emulated by those who survive him.

In that home his death left a deep and abiding sorrow, and with it is blended the sorrow felt in this Chamber by all who had the fortune to be associated with him and who felt the kindly touch of his companionship. His loss will be deplored, not only by the people of his own city and State, but by the people of the entire country.

We to-day pay tribute to his eminent public service, to his worth as a Senator and as a man, and will long cherish his many noble qualities of mind and heart. To me the death of Senator McMillan is a peculiar and personal grief, for I knew him long and loved him well.

ADDRESS OF MR. COCKRELL, OF MISSOURI.

Mr. PRESIDENT: Again the Senate of the United States is called upon to suspend its legislative duties and labors to pay the just tribute of respect, friendship, and honor to the memory of a deceased member, Hon. JAMES MCMILLAN, late United States Senator from the State of Michigan.

Hon. JAMES MCMILLAN was born on May 12, 1838, in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, of Scotch parents, who emigrated from Scotland in 1836 and settled in Hamilton.

His father, William McMillan, was prominent in railroad and business affairs, and gave his son James the best educational facilities obtainable preparatory to a professional career in life.

The son, however, had definite ideas of his own for his future life work.

From his parents he inherited a strong body, a vigorous, well-balanced mind, steady, persevering energy, laudable ambition, exemplary habits, high moral ideals, and self-reliance.

At the age of 13 he left school and was apprenticed to a hardware merchant, and faithfully and industriously served his probation of four years, during the last year having practically control of the business.

His apprenticeship ended, he had flattering business offers made him in his native land, which he declined. Believing there were much better opportunities for his future success and life work in the United States than in his own country, he came to Detroit, Michigan, a stranger among strangers.

He secured employment as a clerk in a wholesale hardware store and gave the business his closest attention for two years, when the panic of 1857 compelled the company to retrench,

and Mr. McMillan had to go, with many others. His thorough business qualifications had become recognized, and he soon secured the position of purchasing agent for the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, the duties of which he discharged with such fidelity and integrity as to attract the attention and admiration of Mr. Samuel C. Ridley, who was the contractor for the construction of the railroad from Lowell to Grand Haven, and who secured his services to employ men, purchase supplies, and transact the financial business. Whilst engaged in this work in the absence of the contractor, he had an ordeal to test his young manhood, practical experience, and sound judgment.

Some pressing contract work had to be done promptly. The men employed went on a strike and quit work.

Undaunted and undismayed, young McMillan made his appeal to the striking men, and by his open, frank, manly, honest, sensible talk and unassuming ways he induced the strikers to return to their work and achieved a decisive victory, when only 20 years old, in a situation which would have been a severe test for a much older and more experienced man. When the contract was completed, in 1861, he declined an offer of the same contractor and went back to his former position as purchasing agent. He had now been married to Miss Mary Wetmore, a most estimable and worthy young lady, and went to housekeeping, on a salary of $60 per month, in a modest little house in the rear of the palatial residence afterwards acquired and in which he resided at the time of his decease, and from whose back windows he could look down upon the humble home in which he and his young bride began their married life with economy, frugality, and industry, hoping, aspiring, and laboring for more prosperous days and conditions. He regularly attended the Presbyterian Church and gained the

confidence, esteem, and respect of the good people, and never lost them to the day of his death.

His pathway to success in business affairs was not strewn with flowery beds of ease and constant success.

He had his trials and failures. His unquestioned integrity, his close attention and devotion to his duties, his practical, common-sense judgment, his honorable business methods, his straightforward, manly, unassuming ways, and his genial, cordial, friendly disposition inspired universal respect and confidence and enabled him to triumph in the end over all failures and reverses and to achieve wonderfully lucrative results for himself as well as for many others with whom he became associated in the many business corporations and enterprises in which he engaged.

Detroit is a large manufacturing center. Many of the largest industries of the city owe their initiative to JAMES MCMILLAN, in which he was interested either as stockholder, director, or officer. To read the list of these industries and enterprises in which he was so engaged is like reading a fairy tale. We wonder how it was possible for him to have done so much and to have become so potential a factor in their management. His financial success was not attained by penuriousness. On the contrary, he was liberal and generous to churches, schools, and all charitable and eleemosynary enterprises.

These numerous business enterprises and investments were necessarily a severe strain upon both his mental and physical powers. Notwithstanding these constant demands upon his time and energy, he always took a lively interest in public affairs.

Politically Senator MCMILLAN was a strong Republican, but never partisanly offensive. In 1874 he began an active participation in political affairs, was a member of the Republican

State central committee, and in 1879 he succeeded Hon. Zachariah Chandler as chairman of the State central committee, and was repeatedly reelected to the same position.

In 1889 he was the unanimous choice of the Republican members of his State legislature, and was elected United States Senator to succeed Hon. Thomas W. Palmer for the term beginning March 4, 1889. In 1895 he received every vote in the joint legislative convention for reelection. He was reelected in 1901 for the term expiring on March 3, 1907.

At the time of his death he was chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia and a member of the Committees on Appropriations, Coast and Insular Survey, Commerce, Corporations Organized in the District of Columbia, Naval Affairs, and Relations with Cuba.

He was an industrious, intelligent, faithful, and worthy Senator, and took an active part in shaping the legislation and conducting the business of the Senate, and wielded a strong influence.

From a party standpoint his speeches on the controverted questions of the tariff and finance were forceful and effective.

He indulged in no oratorical display, but relied upon plain statements of facts and figures, and arguments therefrom, and was methodical and painstaking in his duties and his efforts.

My personal acquaintance with him began with his entrance in the Senate, and as the years passed by and our duties drew us into personal and official relations our friendship and confidence grew and strengthened and we became warm personal friends. I respected, admired, and loved him for his many noble, manly, cordial, genial traits and characteristics. I was sincerely grieved when I read in the morning press the announcement of his untimely death in the prime of life, in the meridian of his usefulness in the country and among the people of his

adoption, and in the fullness of the honors his State and the people of his country could bestow upon him. It was my sad privilege to be one of the members of the Senate appointed to attend his mortal remains to their last resting place in the city of his adoption, among the people with whom he had been intimately associated from his boyhood to his mature manhood in all the varied relations of life, as husband, father, citizen, business man, political leader, and United States Senator.

The very large number of people of all conditions who assembled to attend the last sad rites and their expressions of sorrow and grief were strong, and unmistakable manifestations of their respect, confidence, admiration, and love for their dead friend, and verify that "A good name is better than precious ointment."

While we sincerely mourn his death and tender to his stricken wife and family condolence, it is most pleasant to be justified in pointing the youth of our great country and good people to the useful, successful, honorable, and illustrious career of Hon. JAMES MCMILLAN as an inspiring example of the possibilities before them under our benign systems of government, national and State, the best ever yet devised by human wisdom for a free, independent, and intelligent people.

ADDRESS OF MR. MORGAN, OF ALABAMA.

Mr. PRESIDENT: As we understood Senator McMILLAN, he was a good man, a just man, and, as God knows him, we believe that through His grace, he is a just man made perfect, a standard that no man can attain to through his unaided effort.

It is what is left to us of the record of his life, his works, and his example that we are permitted to speak; and it is a happiness that we can speak, without reserve and with pleasure, of his character and his conduct as a Senator.

No man has lived, or will live, whose abilities, learning, purity of character, or of speech, or thought, or action, lift him above the true measure of the dignity of a Senator of the United States, and no breadth or depth of learning or wisdom with which men may be endowed will reach beyond the scope of the demands of that great office.

In statesmanship and jurisprudence, in the art of government with civic or military abilities, in the duties of the world's household, where all nations comprise a family, the American Senator has a place that is as high and influential as that of any potentate, and his voice is heard in the councils of kingdoms and empires, on questions that affect all nations, though it is uttered in the executive sessions of the Senate with closed doors.

In those great powers the fate of nations and of limitless millions of posterity may hang upon his single vote.

In legislation he is the peer of the direct representatives of the people in Congress assembled. The scope and majestic

sovereignty of this power is beyond description in words or by any reference to other systems of government.

Eighty-five millions of people, furnishing through local organizations the motive power of this great Republic, yet so restraining it that it can not lawfully do hurt to the least of them, and inspiring a wonderful representative sovereign power with wisdom and vitality drawn from the minds and hearts of a great race, are the true fountain springs of the legitimate government of mankind.

When this vast and varied aggregation of mental, moral, and civil forces is analyzed and the strength of each fiber is accounted for in the great result, the House of Representatives of the people is not less powerful than the greatest tribunals that have ever assembled.

The Senate shares with them these great functions and powers in a form more concentrated, in which the States, as constitutional sovereignties, are equal in power throughout the Republic.

This union of popular and State power in the Senate, and its coordinate relations with the House of Representatives, comprises a political supremacy, resting in Congress, that has no superior and is subject to no restraint, except the limitations of the Constitution and the powers reserved to the States and to the people. The Senate, therefore, is conspicuous for the breadth of its influence in government and for its strength.

Our members are so few that our responsibilities are, individually, very great.

To say of a Senator that he measures up to the duties and opportunities of his office in their widest field is to speak of a man who has not yet appeared in this body. To say of a Senator that he has devoted good abilities, with conscientious fidelity and industry, to these high duties, and has achieved a

creditable success, is a eulogy which a king might well desire to earn.

This, and more can truthfully be said of Senator McMillan.

There was, in addition to his civic virtues and the many excellent contributions he has made to the success of the Government, a charm of elegant refinement in his deportment as a Senator, and a genial warmth of good will toward all his associates, that have left for him a place in the esteem of the Senate which will always be cherished by those who shared in his labors.

It is a happy augury for the higher and purer civilizations that seem to have followed the sun, through many ages, in its visitations to equatorial regions, and to have prospered under its nurture, that the vandal races have lost their power to oppress the world, and their ancient haunts and breeding grounds are becoming centers of light and nurseries of the highest morals and of the noblest sentiments. It is a still happier circumstance that the Western Hemisphere has never been the nursery of such invading hordes of Northmen.

English and French pioneers occupied the vast region between the frozen sea and the lake region on our northern border, and changed the haunts of savage races to the dwelling places of civilized and Christian peoples. That grand and fertile region that is under the scepter of the British Empire is a leading contributor to the wealth and civilization that are distinctively American and have their center in this Republic.

Many of the excellent natives of the Dominion have been drawn to this center by its marvelous progress toward the zenith of human endeavor, while few have left us to find better government or greater social or industrial advantages or happier homes.

Among those who have come to the United States to find a home among our people, none have been more prosperous

or more worthily honored or more justly esteemed for noble qualities than the youth, born in Ontario, who found a loved home in Michigan, honors and wealth among the generous people of the State founded by the grand Democrat, Lewis Cass, and a place in the Senate of the United States that was made illustrious by that great American Senator.

This was the happy result of our open doors and open hearts, that invite the nations of the world to share with us the blessings of free, constitutional, republican government, and to compete with us in every honorable work for the good of mankind.

I have not known that Senator McMillan, in his Senatorial career, was tempted by that mad partisan zeal or was exposed to those consuming fires of personal ambition or covetousness that sometimes burn and rage in the furnace of trial in this Chamber. If he was, he triumphed over these enemies of American honor and celebrated his victory by presenting, in his conduct, a true example of an incorruptible and faithful American Senator.

In no act or utterance of his has the escutcheon of this great Republic been darkened with any shadow or wrong or impropriety; but his noble and gentle bearing gave universal credit to his sincere and courageous loyalty to his convictions and to his adopted country, and made his proud and statuesque form the admiration of the Senate.

Michigan opened her hospitable doors to welcome the foreign-born youth from Ontario, and again, with bowed head and reverential sorrow, she has opened her bosom to receive his honored ashes, borne to her by tender hands from the Senate of the United States.

ADDRESS OF MR. PLATT, OF CONNECTICUT.

Mr. PRESIDENT: Carlyle, reviewing Lockhart's Life of Walter Scott, after discussing the question whether he had achieved greatness and was to be compared with such authors as Shakespeare, Milton, and others, summed up his estimate of Scott in the following words:

> It can be said of him, when he departed he took a man's life along with him. No sounder piece of British manhood was put together in that eighteenth-century time.

Following Carlyle's conception, I think I can with truth say of Senator McMILLAN, "When he departed he took a man's life along with him," and was as complete a piece of American manhood as our times have produced.

I can think of no greater praise, no juster tribute than this; for, after all, what is real greatness and true success except the development of those qualities which we summarize and emphasize in that one word, manhood. It touches every sweet and attractive as well as noble feature in the life of a man. It is a word difficult, perhaps impossible, of definition; and yet it is something which we recognize and appreciate without definition. It signifies all that a man ought to be in this world, and it signifies more than that, the one possession which a man can carry out of this world into the next, a possession which is to constitute the foundation of a new career in a new life under new conditions. It is a possession which inspires respect, admiration, love, in enduring form. It signifies character, and all that character implies; so when

I say in this brief tribute to my associate and friend that it was his genuine, rounded manhood which inspired my respect and affection, I have said all that I can say, either to express my deep sense of loss or my estimate of the man.

Others have spoken of his Senatorial life and service, of his ability, of his integrity, of his industry, of his keen perception and sagacity, of his purposeful convictions, of his unlimited knowledge of public affairs, of the trust which was reposed in him, of the service rendered by him not only to his constituents, but to the whole country. All this that has been said of him is true; the language already used is but the language of justice, but it could not be true or just if it were not for the eminent degree in which he possessed not only these qualities, but all those other human qualities which go to make up that thing which we call manhood.

What an example and inspiration is such a life. Men, if they are worthy the name, strive with all their might for success. According to the different standards of life which men may adopt, they desire to be distinguished and conspicuous. One may seek fame, another may aspire to power, one may desire great wealth, another to explore the realms of science, one to be considered an orator, and another a genius, a philanthropist, or a statesman; to such men there comes the ambition so to live that it may be said when they are gone that they were conspicuous examples of success according to their idea of what constituted success in life; but I know no epitaph which can be placed on a tombstone which so fully expresses and emphasizes my ideal of a successful career as this: "He was eminent in his manhood."

Senator McMillan was my associate here in the Senate for more than thirteen years. There was a phrase in more common use a few years ago than at present which spoke of a

man as living in "the keen, bright sunlight of publicity." Senator McMillan lived here, as always, in that sunlight. Indeed, all men honored by their constituents with a seat in the Senate must perforce live in that sunlight. Their action, their motive, their life is not in secret; it is in public. We come to know and appreciate our associates and our comrades for what they really are. They find their duties and their work prescribed for them here by the estimate placed upon them by their associates. Judged by this estimate, Senator McMillan was one of the most respected, most trusted, and honored members of the Senate.

The interests of a great people like ours are wide and varied, vast and important. They touch the very heart and core of national life and national development.

Problems which confront us daily affect human happiness and human development as nowhere else in the world. To care for such interests, to solve such problems, requires not only a great fund of knowledge and information, but the soundest judgment in complicated affairs.

I pass by the work of Senator McMillan as chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia. The interests of a great capital city are, by our laws, placed in the keeping of that committee. So well was that work performed that its conclusions as reported to us by its chairman were scarcely ever questioned. The city of Washington has no mayor, it has no legislature, but the chairman of the District Committee combines in himself the functions of both the mayor and common council and performs the work which in other cities is performed by that official and that body. It was no light labor; it was wearisome and ever unappreciated, but it was an important work nobly performed.

I pass by his service on this committee to speak of the fact

that the great and important interests of the nation are considered nowhere in larger measure than in the three great committees, Appropriations, Commerce, and Naval Affairs, upon all of which our comrade served with honor and distinction, in all of which his conclusions were most influential, in all of which he rendered great service to our great country. Senator McMillan never sought committee assignments; he cared little or nothing for what is sometimes called rank in committee service. He was placed on the committees which I have named solely because of the estimation in which he was held by his comrades. They felt that his service was needed there; that these qualities of which I spoke in the beginning, which go to make up manhood, were not only needed, but imperatively needed, in a man who should serve on these great committees. We know of the service performed there; we know, as the public can not know, of the benefits arising to the whole nation from such service.

A Senator primarily represents his State and its interests in this body, but in a larger and wider sense he represents a nation and its interests. He must, therefore, be broad rather than provincial. He must see not only the immediate supposed interests of the one State whose representative he is, but his eye must explore and take in the interests of all States and of all the people in all the States. Much as Senator McMillan was honored by the people of his own State, full as was the confidence which his constituents reposed in him, he was more highly honored by us as a representative of the nation, and the confidence which we gave him, large and in full measure, was as a Senator of the United States.

He was not an orator; he was not a genius; he laid no claim to brilliancy: but he was in the best sense a man who accomplished things, and whose every act tended to the enrichment

of his fellow-men, and especially of the people whose true interests were never absent from his thought and purpose. We miss him, we mourn him; it seems as if his place with us could never be fully occupied by others, but in his absence we respect and admire and love him as we did when we enjoyed the delight of his presence and comradeship.

There is after all, when a man lives such a life as JAMES McMILLAN lived, some consolation to those who survive and mourn him, and not the least, indeed the greatest, of the consolation which I feel is that I may truly say of him, "When he departed he took a man's life along with him."

ADDRESS OF MR. HALE, OF MAINE.

Mr. PRESIDENT: So much has been said, and so well said, by the Senators who have gone before, that I shall content myself with a brief personal tribute to him whom we so unaffectedly mourn to-day.

Senator MCMILLAN had led a most active life, in which almost everything he touched turned to success. In the great business which he managed and in his outside ventures and investments his wisdom and sagacity carried him past all the perils that beset the business world, and at the time of his death he had accumulated a great fortune, the beginning of which almost entirely depended upon his constant and resolute activities. I think he owed very little to accident or blind fortune.

In this struggle he distanced almost all competitors, and, Mr. President, it can be said truly of that great fortune that not many men ever made such a trust so largely for the benefit of others. In every place where the late Senator was well known the list of his benefactions is a long one. They were silent and unobtrusive, but they ranged through a very great realm. He lifted up the downtrodden; he relieved the distress of the poor; he imparted life and spirit to every form of enterprise that came to his notice. He was one of the men who made two blades of grass grow where one had grown before.

And when later in life he launched his bark on the rough sea of political life, the same qualities that had insured success in business—honesty, activity, ambition, with the bed rock of

integrity and hard work—carried him almost at once to the leadership of his party in the great State which he so well represented here for so long a time.

In this body these same qualities brought him to the front. They were conspicuous here, and illuminated his pathway as they had in other walks of life. At the time of his death he was upon some of the greatest and most important committees of this body. There he always made himself felt, and, though not a frequent talker, he was always listened to with attention, and the measures of which he had charge were almost always passed by an approving Senate.

I suppose, Mr. President, I may say that in the Committees of Appropriations, Naval Affairs, Commerce, and the District of Columbia it will be very hard for the Senate to fill his place. These great committees cover a very wide range of action and of service. The distribution of the revenues of the Republic, all the wide interests that are associated with our great commerce, the maintenance and expansion of the Navy, and the care which the nation gives to the District of Columbia, present to the mind, when stated, a wide field for the services of a Senator and a statesman.

Out of all this, Mr. President, this life of activity and ambition, Senator McMILLAN brought a nature of exceeding gentleness and sweetness. I do not think in twenty years of service in this body I have ever known a Senator for whom all his associates had so great an affection. To some of us who knew him very well the void that was made by his death will never be closed. The love that we had for him can not well be expressed. His generosity, his thoughtfulness, his wide charity for the faults and failings of others, his abounding hospitality, all made of his life a sweet song, the notes of which are still vibrating.

I can add nothing to the sincere and touching words of the Senator from Iowa as to the beauty of his domestic life, where he was always at his best.

We shall go our ways, Mr. President, without him; but, looking at that vacant chair, I feel that the Senate Chamber will never be just what it was when he was with us. I am sure, Mr. President, that the world was better for our dear lost friend having lived in it.

ADDRESS OF MR. FOSTER, OF LOUISIANA.

Mr. PRESIDENT: It was a true and trite saying of the ancient Romans that nothing should be said of the dead but that which was good; but it has been also said with equal wisdom that we owe nothing to the dead but the truth.

While we should refrain from unjust criticism and censure of those who are no longer here to defend and protect their memories from attack, we should similarly avoid that fulsome flattery and high-sounding eulogy which serves only to detract from the true measure of one whose life has passed into history. Above and beyond all, it should be the paramount duty and the office of those who seek to perpetuate the just memory of the dead to draw the moral from a good and great man's history, his acts and services which tend to elevate humanity and benefit his surviving countrymen and make the world better for his having lived on earth.

With these guiding principles in view, I venture in a brief way to join in these memorial exercises of the distinguished dead. Coming as I do from a State bordering on the "summer sea," almost the extreme Southern boundary of our country, and the deceased Senator from the Peninsular State, almost at the extreme Northern boundary, differing as I did and do from him in many of the political principles in the administration of our Government, I feel that in what I say I can not be justly charged with undue bias when I seek to pay an humble but no less sincere tribute to his memory.

To my mind, at least, the most useful and impressive lesson

of his life lies in the forceful example which it affords to the youth of our common country as a stimulus and incentive to honorable aspiration and successful effort, however lowly and humble may be their origin and the condition of their environment. It is from the contemplation of such lives as that of the late Senator that our posterity should learn the great lesson that in a country such as ours the avenues to a competency, yea, even to great wealth, as well as to the highest honors of the Republic, are ever open to the industrious, honest, and ambitious of our young men, however modest may be their stations in life.

Springing from sturdy Scotch stock, and inheriting from his Gaelic ancestry those traits of industry, frugality, economy, and perseverance which have marked the careers of so many of our most successful leaders in the fields of finance and statesmanship who came from kindred parentage; born in Canada of parents whose limited means confined and restricted his early education to such training as the ordinary common school of that day usually afforded, we find young McMILLAN at the early age of 14 years earning a scant livelihood at the nominal wage of a clerk behind the counter of a hardware store in Hamilton, at a period when that now prosperous city of the Dominion was little more than a straggling and sparsely settled country village.

At the end of these four years of his novitiate in commercial business, hopefully ambitious, confident, and self-reliant in the ability that was in him, boldly aspiring to a wider field for the development of his business talent, he then emigrated to Detroit, there to make his future home in his adopted State of Michigan, and before he reached his majority in his new residence he had won his way to trusted and responsible employment in the fulfilling of large and important railroad contracts.

Progressing ever upward and onward, amassing little by little, by dint of unflagging industry and rigid economy, a limited capital, and then associating himself with other young men similarly circumstanced, he embarked in the establishment and carrying on of car-building enterprises, which at first conducted on a small scale gradually extended in a larger measure to other car works and various other financial enterprises in half a dozen or more growing railway centers. The successful conduct of these undertakings was largely attributable to his business sagacity and administrative ability, and his indefatigable attention to the details of operation and management of a trade which employed 2,500 persons, and gave an average of from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 in receipts and expenditures per annum.

Thus, by close attention and industry, when he had barely reached middle age, at a time when most men have only begun to accumulate a competency, he had attained great wealth, his fortune at the time of his death being estimated at $10,000,000, although during the greater part of the last fifteen years of his life he had practically retired from active business operations. With this great wealth he provided liberally and generously for his family by affording them every advantage, comfort, and luxury, giving to his children the opportunity of finished educations and starting his sons on their business careers.

Mindful of the great disadvantages under which he had begun life, especially for the want of a college or university training, his public donations were lavishly distributed to educational, religious, and benevolent institutions, which amounted in the aggregate to hundreds of thousands of dollars. Those who knew him best and most intimately assure us that these public gifts were equaled by his private charities, for he was one of those who "do good by stealth and blush to find it fame."

Such was his private life; a devoted husband and affectionate father, a public-spirited citizen and benevolent philanthropist. His public life is an open book, and the distinguished services to his adopted country rendered by him while a member of this body are so much better known to the older Senators, longer members of this body than myself, as to render it useless for me to descant in detail upon their importance and value.

His close attention to duty, his untiring industry, and his practical wisdom made him a prominent leader in this Senate. With no pretense to oratory, with no especial claim to prominence as a debater, he handled measures of large importance with such skill and ability as to carry them to a successful fruition. While his advocacy of a measure was seldom if ever marked by fervid eloquence or studied rhetoric, it was always characterized by a thorough mastery of the subject in all its details, and a lucid, forceful, and convincing presentation of his views.

He was what may be termed a safe, wise, and conservative legislator, meeting all public questions with a calm equipoise of judgment, and bringing to their solution a ripened experience and the mature consideration of a thorough student. Especially as a member of the Commerce Committee, over which he often presided since the senior Senator from Maine became President pro tempore of this body, did he display a wonderful grasp of the many details of legislation intrusted to it and a just appreciation of the interests of the entire country.

He listened attentively and patiently to the demands of the different portions of the Union when the great river and harbor bills were under consideration, and weighed with equal justice their different claims for recognition at the hands of the Government. By his great knowledge of the intricacies of the

subject he was enabled to reconcile conflicting differences and do substantial justice to the interests in charge of his committee. As a member of other important committees of this body he rendered conspicuous service and impressed himself upon the legislation of the country.

I believe that all the Senators will bear witness to his affability and courtesy in social converse and in public matters, both in the Senate and the committee room, and especially those of us who are younger and newer members of this body.

Easy of access, cordial in manner, obliging in disposition, it has been a pleasure to be drawn into social and public contact with the deceased Senator. For myself, I cheerfully acknowledge my indebtedness to him in this regard on many occasions. Meeting him for the first time on my entrance into this body, I have since been thrown in intimate association with him on the Committee of the District of Columbia, of which he had been for many years, and continued up to his death to be, chairman, and as such rendered preeminent service both to the whole country and the District.

Much of the most important legislation affecting the District of Columbia and the city of Washington originated with him, and much which he did not originate owes its adoption and fruition to his energetic and successful advocacy of the same. The system of just local taxation for the District, to increase the revenue with as little hardship to the taxpayer as possible, and the liberal Congressional appropriations for the improvement of the District and city were in large part the result of months of study and labor by Senator McMillan and his efforts in securing their adoption. Prominent among the numerous important District measures which owe their origin or adoption to him was that of the creation of a commission for the improvement and betterment of the capital city known

as the Park Commission. These distinguished services so endeared the dead Senator to the citizens of the District and the city that they often called him affectionately the mayor of Washington.

So great was their sense of bereavement at the loss of their best friend that the residents of this city met in mass meeting at the time of his death to express their grief and mourning, and it was there resolved to erect, by private subscription, a memorial to the memory of their benefactor to perpetuate their grateful acknowledgment of his great services. Whether such a memorial shall ever be erected or not, it will matter not. The great beauties and embellishments of this city are his best monuments.

In the heart of the great city of London, on the site where tradition tells there once stood the Temple of Diana under the Roman domination, there rises the classic pile of the great St. Paul's Cathedral. Its splendid architecture, with its white columns and pilasters, its towering turrets, its magnificent dome, and general ensemble typify the renaissance of classic art in Britain and is the admiration of all England and the rest of the world. Within its massive walls lie some of the greatest of the Empire's dead. As the light of day streams through the highly wrought windows and stained glass it falls with its mellowed and softened radiance on the sculptured tombs of England's greatest captain, the Iron Duke, the conqueror of the great Napoleon, and on that of her most celebrated admiral, the victor of Aboukir and the Nile, and on the sepulchers of a host of heroes and of her most illustrious dead in art, science, literature, and statesmanship, all adorned with Latin inscriptions attesting the illustrious service of England's sons.

As the visitor, rapt in admiration of the splendors of the vast edifice, his soul filled with a world of historic memories and the

artistic glories of the cathedral and mausoleum, turns his steps to one of the minor entrances his eye falls upon a small, plain, and unadorned tablet, upon which is carved a simple inscription, "Sir Christopher Wren, Si monumentum requiris circumspice"—the single tribute to the great master architect whose transcendent genius planned this majestic temple of the living God.

So the founders of Michigan, the adopted State of him to whose memory we this day pay honored tribute, emblazoned upon the shield and coat of arms of the Commonwealth, borrowing Wren's inscription, the legend "Si quaeris peninsulam amoenam circumspice." So can it well be said should any visitor to the national capital, viewing this grand city, admiring its broad and well-kept avenues, its beautiful parks, its majestic buildings, its numerous statues of great soldiers, sailors, and statesmen, its monuments of bronze and marble, and the thousand other ornaments and embellishments of Washington the magnificent, pause to inquire where is the monument to him who more than all others contributed the larger part to these scenes of beauty and splendor.

The answer would be, look around you, it confronts you on every side. Such will ever be the reminders of McMILLAN, one of the greatest contributors to the improvement and amelioration of the capital city. Such was Senator McMILLAN, the great patron of the District, the enterprising business man, the courteous gentleman, the patriotic statesman, the poor Canadian boy who arose from poverty to well-nigh the highest honor to which a foreign-born citizen may aspire in this Republic.

Passing the milestone which marks the three-score in life's journey, he had entered the lustrum of more advanced age when death met him at the portal of eternity. With a life record of usefulness, in the full fruition of successful endeavor,

like the ripened grain of the field, he bowed his head to the sickle of the Grim Reaper to be harvested in the great granary of the hereafter, "with the garnered good of the years."

How grand and proud must have been the retrospect of his latter days. He lived to see his adopted city rising from a population of barely more than a score of thousands when he first set foot upon its streets to more than a dozen fold. What more than forty years before his citizenship had been a frontier post, had blossomed into a great and beautiful metropolis, unsurpassed in its adornment and public utilities by any city on the continent.

He had witnessed his adopted State grow great in wealth, power, and influence, and strong in the civic virtues of her people until to-day she takes her proud stand in the front rank of the States of the Union, while a magnificent domain, exhaustless in its resources, splendid in its civilization, and superb in its patriotism was established amidst the mountains and the prairies of the great West.

He had seen this Government convulsed by the earthquake shock of civil war, reunited into an indestructible Union, and all sections of our country knit together in ties of fraternal love, and the Republic proudly assuming the position of a world power among the foremost nations of the earth.

Such are but a few of the glories that illumined the life of the dead statesman, and to the proud achievement and attainment of many of which he had contributed in no small way. While his great public and private services were confined to no section, it was to the great and growing West that the best part of his life work mainly and largely enured. It was to such prowess as that of McMillan that it owes much of its present proud station, and it is to men like him that it must look to for its continued and increasing growth and prosperity.

To the young men of the West, as well as to those of this whole country, the shining example of his life can be held up as a model for worthy emulation. God grant that it may serve to deeply impress their character as social factors; to stimulate their patriotism; to dignify their citizenship, and elevate their civic virtues, to the end that the great Republic may move to a still higher plane of prosperity, freedom, and good government—an exemplar for all time to the nations of the earth.

ADDRESS OF MR. ALDRICH, OF RHODE ISLAND.

Mr. PRESIDENT: It was my good fortune to have known Mr. MCMILLAN well through all the years of his Senatorial service, and my regard, admiration, and affection for him increased with each successive day of our association. He was essentially a man of affairs, and in a material age, an era of wonderful commercial and industrial development, he was a preeminently successful business man; yet his spirit and nature must have come down to him from some ancestral knight of the romantic age. He was always gentle, chivalrous, and genial. He was admirable in every relation of life, domestic, social, and official. The loyalty of his friendship was never disputed. The wisdom of his advice in the councils of his party was always acknowledged.

The statement of his valuable services to State and country, to which you have listened, constitutes a record which must be a never-ceasing source of pride to his friends and an inspiration to those who are to follow him. In that intimate companionship which forms the principal charm of our life here the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator MCMILLAN can never be filled; even the grateful and fragrant memories of the past can not break the force of the ever-present consciousness of irreparable loss.

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The Cincinnati Bible Seminary

ADDRESS OF MR. CULLOM, OF ILLINOIS.

Mr. PRESIDENT: But for my great admiration and affection for Senator McMILLAN I would not say one word on this sad occasion.

Only a few weeks ago we were called upon to pay tribute to the memory of a colleague—an honored soldier and statesman. To-day this Senate is again in session to speak words of sorrow on account of the death of another distinguished man, a member of this body, who suddenly passed away during the recess of Congress last summer.

Senator JAMES McMILLAN died, as has been stated, on the 10th day of August, at his summer home by the sea.

Mr. President, but one sentiment pervades this Senate; it is one of grief on account of his death.

In all my experience—and my years are not few—I never knew a man of more splendid qualities of mind and heart. He was a marked specimen of a man in appearance. He looked the noble man that he was. His demeanor was faultless, and he drew men to him, both great and small, by his quiet, yet attractive manner and by his perfect poise and sound judgment. He was a just and generous man. He had, under all circumstances, the courage of his convictions. He made few speeches, but he possessed great power and influence in his State and in the Senate. His colleagues knew his devotion to duty and to the truth. They knew his capacity to discern the right of any question, and usually they were ready to follow him in the disposition of any matter which he had investigated. He was a splendid legislator, and exhibited conspicuous ability and

sagacity in the direction and management of any subject in his charge.

He was a model committeeman, and members of committees were always pleased to have Senator McMillan placed on a committee with them, not only on account of his capacity, but on account of his agreeable manner of association with his colleagues.

For some years before his death he was chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia. He was the best chairman of that committee I ever knew. He was a thorough business man, and knew well the needs of the capital city. To the District of Columbia, especially, Senator McMillan's death was a great loss. His desire was to do right by the people of this District, and to build up the capital of the nation and make it the pride and glory of this country.

Mr. President, to do justice in all things and by all was a dominating feature of Senator McMillan's character. Webster once said that justice is the great interest of man on earth, and, quoting him further, he said:

> It is the ligament which holds civilized beings and civilized nations together. Wherever her temple stands, and so long as it is duly honored, there is a foundation for social security and general happiness and the improvement and progress of our race.

Senator McMillan was a Christian man, and whether engaged in the whirl of business, in the struggle of politics, or in the sacred precincts of the family circle, he was the same dignified, even-tempered Christian gentleman.

His nature abhorred anything low or deceitful. He was high minded and generous by nature, and in his dealings with men in his employ he never had difficulty in settling questions of wages or amount of work performed.

I was present on the sad occasion of the funeral of Senator

McMILLAN in his home city, where he was known and loved by all. I found that there were many expressions of great grief over his death, not only among the higher and polite classes of the community, but among the men in his employ. They loved him because they had tried him and because they had found him to be always just and generous in his dealings with them.

Mr. McMILLAN as a legislator was careful and conservative. He was a man of peace, both for himself, for his State, and for his country. He believed in conservative action by our Government in its relations and dealings with other nations. He was a wise man in the management of his own affairs, and was a sagacious counselor in determining the safe and wise policy in national affairs.

Mr. President, while our colleague has gone to that bourne whence no traveler returns, and we shall have his presence in these Halls no more, we can with pleasure and profit remember his example, his constant devotion to duty, and his deliberate and wise judgment on all important questions involving the interest of the people or the honor of the nation.

Events like these, which produce in our hearts a feeling of common loss, remind us also of our own responsibilities as representatives of the people in the discharge of public duty; and as we cherish the memory of the good and great men who have been with us here may we struggle the harder to come up to the high standard of patriotism and duty made necessary by the exigencies of our times.

ADDRESS OF MR. WARREN, OF WYOMING.

Mr. PRESIDENT: What I may say concerning our friend and colleague, Hon. JAMES MCMILLAN, whose untimely death we mourn, can not add to his richly deserved good name and fame. Mere words are inadequate to make more patent or enduring what he accomplished for humanity, for his friends, his State, and his country. But my heart responds to the memory of friendly association with him, in this Chamber and on committee, and the tribute I offer is the sincere testimonial of one who always felt honored in being counted among his friends.

I recall, and will never forget, the generous welcome he extended me when I first became a member of this body, and the charming kindness and courtesy that characterized his every action in our daily intercourse; and particularly do I remember how cheerfully and heartily he came to me with his powerful influence in my efforts for the reclamation of our arid West. Efforts along this line were among my first upon entering this body, more than ten years ago. Opposition and indifference met me upon almost every hand, and in all the Congress of the United States there was scarcely a half-score pronounced friends of irrigation. To the first one of my appeals for the cause in the Committee on Commerce, Senator MCMILLAN was a close listener. After I had finished, he came to me and said: "Warren, you have a good case; it is a great cause. Keep your heart in the work, and you will win. Count me with you."

His experienced and progressive business mind evidently

traveled faster than my words and expressed ideas, for he foresaw not only immediate necessity for redeeming the waste places, but final accomplishment as well; and so in every stage of our Western effort to obtain irrigation legislation from that time to ultimate success the vote and influence of JAMES MCMILLAN were with us.

Senator MCMILLAN was still in the prime of life when the fatal summons came which took him from us. In his personal appearance he was the very ideal of good form in figure, in attire, and carriage, and he seemed truly matchless in his magnetic power of making and retaining friends. He was 64 years of age, having been born in 1838, at Hamilton, Ontario. He was of sturdy Scotch descent, his father, William McMillan, being a man of exceptionally strong and symmetrical character and of the highest integrity, whose business connections were wide, and whose identification with many important enterprises made his name well known throughout Ontario.

The son, JAMES MCMILLAN, was given an education essentially adapted for a successful business life. He left school at the age of 14 and entered a retail mercantile establishment at Hamilton, where he spent four years in learning the details of the business; and in this humble capacity he laid the foundation for the distinguished business success which was to follow. Then he removed to Detroit and accepted employment in a wholesale hardware store. At the end of two years' service he was appointed to the position of purchasing agent of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway. His faithful, conscientious performance of duty attracted the attention of an extensive railroad contractor, and he was employed by him as manager in connection with the execution of a large contract. He was but 20 years of age, but he proved equal to the responsibilities placed upon him. In 1864 he associated himself with friends in the

Michigan Car Company, and from that time until his death his business life was synonymous with the commercial growth and prosperity of the city of Detroit and the State of Michigan.

Strong sense and clear foresight were his characteristics, and these, added to the careful business training, which enabled an easy acquirement of all details, essential or trivial and no matter how complicated, made him master of every situation in which he found himself. A commanding executive ability, wonderful power of concentration upon any given subject, ability to keep in mind the whole field of his immense interests without losing sight of a single important link in their best and most profitable relation, serve in a measure to explain the great results he obtained.

And it was these qualifications, making of him as they did the most successful business man of his State, which fitted him so conspicuously for the important place he took in the Senate of the United States when the citizens of his State called upon him to enter political life and placed and kept him in the highest political position he could attain under the Constitution of our country.

That call was made in January, 1889, when, in a remarkable caucus of the Republican members of the State legislature—an open caucus attended by prominent citizens from all parts of the State—he was selected without an opposing vote as the choice of his party for the office of Senator in the Congress of the United States for the term beginning March 4, 1889. The call was voluntary and spontaneous, for he had never sought political preferment, but he was none the less the idol of the citizens of his State.

The accumulations of his industry, enterprise, and business sagacity had not been idly hoarded. They had been turned into the channels of commerce and were benefiting thousands.

of his fellow-citizens. With sincere and earnest patriotism he had aided his State and his country by liberal donations when help was needed during the throes of civil war. He had increased his deeds of charity and his acts of good to his fellow-men as his increasing prosperity broadened his capacity for such deeds. Churches, schools, hospitals owned him as their benefactor, and no worthy charity found him an unheeding listener to its plea. He was the epitome of an earnest, useful, high-minded citizen, and his State honored itself and ornamented this body when it chose him as its representative here.

At the close of Senator McMILLAN'S first term in the Senate the people of his State with one voice called for his return to the Senate. The legislature by unanimous vote reelected him. The State legislature at that time contained but one member who was not of the Republican party, and he, in casting his vote with the Republicans for Mr. McMILLAN, said: "I vote for him because of his sound business principles, and as an earnest of Michigan's gratitude to a man who has served her interests so ably and so well."

He was again reelected in 1901, and it was at the threshold of his third term of service that the relentless and cruel stroke of death came so suddenly upon him.

Mr. President, when such a well-rounded character, equipped with all the grace and vigor of mind and body which go to make up the perfect man, apparently in the full flower of his strength and usefulness, is taken away from us, we pause in awe, and our weak, finite minds wonder at the inscrutable mysteries of Providence, and vainly strive to comprehend why such a calamity should fall upon us.

And it is in our feeble gropings and fruitless efforts to solve these mysteries that we realize the pessimism of that poem of despair wherein is thus presented the problem—

Think, in this batter'd caravanserai,
Whose portals are alternate day and night,
How Sultan after Sultan with his pomp
Abode his destined hour, and went his way.

And this thought would overcome us and hold us unreconciled to the fatal law which summons the best and wisest from the scenes of their earthly activities, were it not that, as we contemplate the wondrous gifts of mind, the charm of manner, the manliness of character, the high and lofty sentiment of such as JAMES MCMILLAN, we must come to the irresistible conclusion that this life on earth can not be all, but that so noble a spirit—

Shall flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidst the war of elements,
The wreck of matter, and the crash of worlds.

Nay, more; it is when we contemplate a character of such perfection that we become confident in the belief that in some manner, at some time, and in some place, although we know not how or when or where, all will be made right by that Divine Providence at whose call all must attend.

ADDRESS OF MR. GALLINGER, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Mr. PRESIDENT: A loving husband, a devoted father, a loyal friend passed from time to eternity when JAMES MCMILLAN died. He is missed not only by those in his own household, but by his business associates, his colleagues in the Senate, the people of his city and his State, as well as by the citizens of the District of Columbia, for whom he labored long and faithfully. The life of this man illustrates the possibilities that our country affords for those who by energy, integrity, and good business judgment seek advancement. From humble beginnings he became one of the leading citizens of his State and one of the most influential members of the Senate of the United States.

For nearly ten years it was my privilege to serve with Senator MCMILLAN on the Committee on the District of Columbia, and for a shorter time on the Committees of Commerce and Naval Affairs, hence my opportunities to know the man were exceptionally good, and when the news of his sudden death reached me I was shocked and pained beyond expression. In all the years of our intercourse I had never thought of him as a sick man, but on the contrary as one who would remain in the Senate for many years to come, and whose continued association and friendship I regarded as one of the chief privileges of my public life. But death came suddenly, and as I stood beside his grave, literally buried in flowers, I recalled Stoddard's poem, entitled "The Flight of the Arrow," which so beautifully tells the story of human life and human death:

The life of man
  Is an arrow's flight,
Out of darkness
  Into light,
And out of light
  Into darkness again;
Perhaps to pleasure,
  Perhaps to pain!

There must be something,
  Above or below,
Something unseen,
  A mighty Bow,
A hand that tires not,
  A sleepless Eye
That sees the arrows
  Fly, and fly;
One who knows
  Why we live—and die.

Senator McMillan did much for his State as a member of the Committee on Commerce, the interests of the Great Lakes being his constant care. On other committees he rendered important service, but his great work was on the Committee on the District of Columbia, of which committee he was chairman for many years, and it is in this connection that I shall more particularly speak.

When Mr. McMillan entered the Senate, at the special session in the spring of 1889, it so happened that he was assigned to a place on the Committee on the District of Columbia. Senator Ingalls was then chairman of that committee. Although inexperienced in legislative work, Mr. McMillan was entirely familiar with civic problems. He had been a member of the board of estimates of the city of Detroit; had been engaged in street-railway building and operation, and had introduced the telephone into that city when the instrument was still a toy. He was familiar with all matters pertaining to railway terminals, for he had been one of a company of

citizens who had associated themselves for the purpose of creating a set of railway terminals in Detroit to provide for the entrance of new railways and thus promote the commercial development of the city. In his successful business career he had become accustomed to dealing with large amounts of money in such a way as to produce large results; and thus he brought to the service of the District of Columbia an unusually varied experience. Moreover, he made it a rule to have no business interests in the District, and to make no investments here beyond the purchase of his own residence. This principle was adopted simply for the sake of allowing him to feel perfectly free to deal with each subject according to its merits and without the slightest personal bias.

Among the bills first referred to him by Chairman Ingalls was one relating to the terminals of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, in which the issue involved was the legalization of certain sidings built by the company to facilitate its own business and that of merchants owning property along its lines, the courts having declared that the right to grant the use of the streets for such purposes was in Congress and not in the local government of Washington. Incidentally the occupation of the Mall and of certain reservations was involved, and the subject had been before Congress for a number of years without action. Mr. McMILLAN looked at the matter from the standpoint of the commercial development of Washington, and treated the problem according to what he conceived to be the practical way of dealing with it. After a very careful study of the situation on his part and after repeated hearings he was able to carry through the Senate a bill giving to the railroad company the right to purchase and use for freight purposes a sufficient amount of land to relieve the congested freight situation, and at the same time the sidings built into

railroad and private yards were legalized. During the Fifty-first Congress the bill passed the House also and became a law.

The opening of the Fifty-second Congress witnessed a reorganization of the Committee on the District of Columbia. Mr. Ingalls, Mr. Spooner, and Mr. Farwell, who were the ranking members of that committee in the Fifty-first Congress, did not return to the Senate, leaving the chairmanship to be filled by Senator McMillan, whose only Republican associate remaining was Mr. Higgins, of Delaware. On the Democratic side, however, there were Senator Harris, whose services on the committee began in the Forty-fifth Congress, and who was chairman of the committee in the Forty-sixth Congress; Mr. Vance, of North Carolina, who had served on the committee for twelve years, and Mr. Faulkner, of West Virginia, whose service began with the Fiftieth Congress. The new members were Mr. Wolcott, of Colorado; Mr. Gallinger, of New Hampshire; Mr. Hansbrough, of North Dakota; Mr. Perkins, of Kansas; Mr. Gibson, of Maryland, and Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, who died before the end of the Congress, and who was succeeded by Mr. Hunton, of Virginia.

During the Fifty-second Congress an unusually large number of laws of importance to the District of Columbia were passed, the record showing that 10 per cent of the public acts of that Congress were reported from the District Committee, a proportion which has been maintained to the present time. Among these laws were acts to regulate the building of houses on alleys; for opening and straightening of alleys; for an inspector of plumbing; to insure the safety of theaters and other public buildings; to provide a permanent system of highways in the District of Columbia outside the cities of Washington and Georgetown; to regulate the liquor traffic; to make Saturday afternoon a bank holiday; to regulate the practice of dentistry;

to prevent cruelty to children and to animals; to create a board of children's guardians, and to prevent the sale and carrying of dangerous weapons. The whole number of bills and joint resolutions referred to the committee was 248. Of this number, 125 were reported favorably, of which 63 became laws, 59 were reported adversely, and no action was taken on 64.

Mr. McMillan found that in the District of Columbia it had been a practice to secure charters for street railroads and in some cases to build the roads and operate them but for a short time for the purpose of selling adjacent real estate, or else to sell the charters to nonresidents. In vigorous fashion the committee took up the matter, bringing a number of roads to terms through threatened forfeiture of their charters, but in the majority of cases adopting the principle, which was ever afterwards adhered to, of extending existing roads rather than chartering new ones, thus providing, as far as possible, for the carriage of passengers at a single fare. The result of this policy was in the end a consolidation of the various roads into two strong companies, which to-day probably give the most satisfactory service at the lowest rate anywhere in the United States.

A political change having come over the Senate in the Fifty-third Congress, Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, became the chairman of the committee, but the strong personal friendship existing between the two men, and the fact that political lines were never drawn in the District Committee, did not materially decrease Mr. McMillan's activities. It was during this Congress that influences were brought to bear to establish the overhead trolley as the motive power for street railways within the city of Washington. This project met the quiet, unflinching, determined opposition of Mr. McMillan, and the syndicate proposing it finally disposed of their railway properties in the

District of Columbia and expended their activities on other fields.

The question of rapid transit in the city of Washington, however, was a serious one. The Capital Traction Company and the Columbia Railroad Company had exchanged horse power for the cable and had installed perhaps the finest cable system in the United States. The cable, however, was not feasible on the Metropolitan line, because of the multitude of curves, and there was a prevalent feeling that in some way electricity was the coming motive power for street railways. The storage battery was tried by the Metropolitan and the Eckington lines with persistence, but without success. Mr. McMILLAN, who had witnessed the successful operation of the underground trolley in Budapest, insisted that this system was the one best adapted to the needs of Washington. In the end this idea prevailed, and so successful has been the operation of the underground trolley in Washington that when the opportunity occurred the roads using the cable were changed into underground electric roads, and now all roads within the limits of the city of Washington, and the cars of all suburban roads on entering the city, receive current by means of a conduit instead of by the overhead wires which disfigure the streets of almost every American city.

Growing out of his service on the District Committee came an assignment as chairman of the joint select committee of the two Houses to investigate the charities of the District of Columbia. The joint committee was made up of three members of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia and three members of the House Committee on Appropriations. The testimony taken was voluminous, and the result was a substantial reorganization of the charity system of the District along these well-defined lines, based upon a report made by experts employed by the committee (Dr. Hurd, superintendent

of John Hopkins University Hospital, and Dr. Chapin, superintendent of the Philadelphia Hospital for the Insane): First, the organization of a board of charities, appointed by the President of the United States, to have the general supervision of the charitable institutions of the District of Columbia, with the power of investigation; second, the setting apart of certain well-established hospitals in the District to take care of acute cases for suitable compensation, and the construction of a municipal hospital for the care of chronic cases; third, the abolition of the system of making grants of lump sums to sectarian charities. Some of these projects, such as the municipal hospital, although well begun, are still waiting completion. On the whole the change has been of immense advantage to the District.

Besides the municipal hospital Mr. McMillan took an active interest in securing the Girls' Reform School, the location of the Carnegie Free Public Library on the site it now occupies, and the erection of an adequate building for the Business High School, an institution to train the youth of the District for commercial life.

Another project which had the untiring support of Mr. McMillan is the filtration of the Potomac water, and here again his established principle of calling in experts for advice on all important projects was resorted to. On January 4, 1901, under Mr. McMillan's direction, a hearing was held in New York, which was attended by the officers in charge of the Washington Aqueduct, the health officer of the District of Columbia, and all the leading filtration experts in the United States. As the outcome of this hearing a commission of three experts was appointed to report upon the proper system of filtration for the city of Washington, and when that commission recommended a slow sand filtration system, with auxiliary works for preliminary sedimentation and the use of a coagulant

for a part of the time, the views of the commission were enacted into law, and the work is now in progress.

Mr. McMILLAN also urged the completion of the Lydecker tunnel for increasing the water supply of Washington, and insisted on large appropriations for the completion of the sewer system at the earliest practicable moment. During his chairmanship, and with his keen sympathy, an investigation was made by a subcommittee of the District Committee into the school system of the District of Columbia, which investigation resulted in a reorganization of the school board and changes in the curriculum along the lines of more practical instruction in the graded schools. As the result of another investigation, also conducted with his cooperation by a subcommittee of which he was a member, a fourth year was added to the high-school course.

In 1901, as the culmination of ten years of investigation, adjustment of conflicting interests, and steady pressure upon the steam railroads, laws were enacted to provide for abolishing grade crossings along the lines of the steam railways in the city of Washington, with a further provision that hereafter no new grade crossings should be established within the District of Columbia.

The celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the removal of the seat of government to the District of Columbia was carried out by a joint committee of the two Houses, acting in cooperation with the citizens' committee of the District. Mr. McMILLAN, as a member of the Senate committee, brought in the report of a committee of five recommending, among other things, the enlargement of the Executive Mansion in harmony with its present style of architecture, and the construction of an avenue to be known as "Centennial avenue," running from the Capitol through the Mall to the Potomac

River, substantially in accordance with the original L'Enfant plan for the city of Washington.

Subsequently plans for the improvement of the Mall and for the enlargement of the White House were reported to Congress, but neither of these plans met with popular favor, and at Mr. McMillan's instance the Senate provided for a commission of experts to take up the whole question of the development of the park system of the District of Columbia, the work to be done under the general direction of the Senate Committee on the District. A subcommittee, consisting of Messrs. McMillan, Gallinger, and Martin, was appointed, and after consultation with the American Institute of Architects, Mr. Daniel H. Burnham, of Chicago, the director of works of the World's Columbian Exposition; Mr. Charles F. McKim, of the architectural firm of McKim, Mead & White, of New York; Mr. Augustus St. Gaudens, the well-known sculptor, and Mr. Frederick Law Olmstead, jr., one of the consulting landscape architects of the metropolitan park commission of Boston, were selected as such experts. This commission made a careful study of the District's park system, both as to the development of the outlying parks and their connections, and also with reference to the placing of public buildings hereafter to be erected.

In order to carry out the scheme proposed it was necessary to modify the grade-crossing laws so recently enacted and to secure the removal of railway tracks from the Mall. This led to a reopening of the legislation affecting grade crossings, with a view to realize for the city of Washington the dream of half a century, namely, a union railroad station located on private property to be purchased by the railroads themselves. At the end of another series of negotiations, in which the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company heartily cooperated, with

the view of making the capital city what it should be in point of beauty, suitable legislation was passed in both houses of Congress and is now in conference.

The essential feature of the plan for the future development of the District of Columbia calls for no unusual expenditure, but merely provides that as the wants of the Government increase in the way of buildings, parks, and parkways, such development shall proceed in an effective, orderly manner, instead of at haphazard. Although the work of the Commission was reported to Congress scarcely a year ago, no fewer than twelve items embraced in that report have received favorable consideration, and the continued adherence to the general plan would seem to be assured.

Thus hastily and imperfectly I have outlined a few of the changes that were brought about during the years that Senator McMillan was chairman of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia. It would be too much to claim for him, and he would have been the last to claim for himself, the entire credit for these improvements. He always sought the cooperation and support of the members of the committee, and to those members who were charged particularly with one project or another he gave the benefit of his advice and his persistent energy. So long as results were accomplished he cared little about taking credit to himself. There was so much to be done that no sooner was one project fairly under way than he took up another, so that he was always living in the future so far as Washington was concerned. Although one of the busiest of men, it was so natural for him to systemize his work that he was always accessible in the committee room to citizens of the District who wished to consult him upon any business connected with the committee. Propositions coming from the Commissioners, from citizens' associations, or from individuals,

if they seemed to him proper and expedient, were taken up and pushed forward, without reference to their origin or authorship. He did not belong to that class of reformers who are more anxious to tear down than to build up, but as public sentiment dictated and as opportunity offered he carried out those projects which were necessary for sound municipal housekeeping.

And, after all has been said, the matter resolves itself into this: He was a useful legislator in the development and improvement of the nation's capital, in whose future he firmly believed and to whose interests he was devoutly attached.

Mr. President, when the magnificent union railroad station has been constructed, when a broad vista has been opened from the Capitol to the Monument, when the Mall is rescued from its unsightly condition, and the south side of Pennsylvania avenue is redeemed from its present environments and occupied by costly public buildings—when these things shall come to pass, as they are sure to do, then will be erected in the nation's capital a more enduring monument to Senator McMillan than could possibly be produced from granite, marble, or bronze. In the years to come, whatever others may have done or shall do along the lines that he marked out, credit will be given to him as the one man in public life who clearly foresaw the greater Washington, and who gave freely of time and energy to the accomplishment of the grand purpose he had in view. And so to-day, paying tribute to his memory, we not only recognize him as associate, friend, and Christian gentleman, but proclaim him the benefactor of the nation's capital, the wise and loyal friend of the nation's welfare. As one who knew and loved him, I to-day place on his grave a fresh flower of affection, a token of tender and loving memories.

ADDRESS OF MR. LODGE, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Mr. PRESIDENT: For more than ten years Senator MCMILLAN filled a large place not only in this body, but in the public life of the United States. He engaged the affection of all who knew him and commanded the respect and confidence of thousands who had never looked upon his face or listened to the sound of his voice. He was a power in the Senate, a power in the councils of his party, a trusted adviser of Presidents, a doer of deeds who left his mark on legislation and upon the political events of the time. These are high titles to distinction, and as we commemorate his services to-day it seems most fitting that we should inquire how it came to pass that he won and wore them so well. He certainly did not obtain the power and honor, the respect and confidence, the opportunities of public service which he used to such good purpose by chance nor, with equal truth it may be said, in the beaten way of politics.

When he spoke on this floor all that he said was full of light and sense, and rested solidly on thorough information. But he spoke seldom, and still more rarely entered into debate. He sought no share in the heavy work of national campaign management, had no taste for the part of a Warwick, never strove to be conspicuous in the bustle and confusion of a great national convention. Outside his own State his reputation was made, his power was gained; his place among the chief public men of our time was won here in the Senate. Won, too, it was not merely without any resort to intrigues and devices for self-advancement, but without the usual and natural aids to distinction which come from activity in debate or from eloquence in

speeches which strike the public ear and arrest the popular imagination. To attain to reputation, to power, and to place among the leaders of public life, above all to reach results of great practical moment to the public welfare under such conditions, implies the possession of qualities of a high and somewhat unusual order.

It is of these qualities that I wish briefly to speak. First, Mr. McMillan was a man of character. In other words, he was honest, courageous, loyal to what he believed and strong in his belief. He was, as a matter of course, an able man. No one could have accomplished what he achieved both in public and in private life unless he had possessed both ability and force in a marked degree. But he had in addition other and less obvious qualities which went strongly toward the making of his success, upon which we ought to dwell, because they are more likely to be overlooked than those which met the eyes of all men at the first glance.

Mr. McMillan came to the Senate with a high and deserved reputation as a business man, and this reputation reached far beyond the borders of his own State. He had developed and built up a great industry in Michigan; he had become a leader in many large enterprises; and in all his undertakings he had shown skill, foresight, and capacity to a remarkable degree. The results of his labors had not only brought wealth to himself, but had largely aided the prosperity of the State and city. In a word, Mr. McMillan, when he entered the Senate, was and always continued to be a fine example of the highest type of the successful American business man. That type commands in this country, and justly commands, unstinted respect and confidence. The ability of the United States has very largely gone into business—into trade, commerce, transportation, industry, and manufactures—because the development of

the country was the work nearest and most imperative, the opportunity for success in life was there most ample, and because our instinct as a people told us that the widest and most splendid future for the nation was to be reached through the gateway of material expansion.

The bold spirit which a century ago inspired our merchants to send forth their vessels to plow everywhere with daring keels the waters of the globe has been characteristic of our business men in all the new fields which have opened before them upon this continent since that day. As once, confiding in crew and vessel, they drove their ships in safety under a press of canvas which made the seamen of other nations stand aghast, with the same coolness and courage they faced the enormous risks of new enterprises on land, and met failure not only with constancy, but with renewed hopes and with unfailing fertility of resource. With the finer spirits among them we find also from the beginning that behind the honest desire for gain and riches there was always present the belief that they were laboring for their country as well as for themselves, and whether they won or lost they had faith that they were doing the nation's work as well as their own. They did not forget when they sent a cargo in the early times across treacherous seas to distant ports that the flag went with it, and in these later days when they have opened mines, built railroads into wildernesses, planted factories, and created industries, the thought that they were also toiling at the upbuilding of the United States was never lost.

Among men and minds of this high type Mr. McMillan was conspicuous, and he dealt with the results of his success in the same spirit. He never forgot the responsibilities of wealth. To all that might advance knowledge, to libraries and schools, to all that might relieve suffering, he gave openly and freely,

while at the same time he never rested from that gentler giving which reaches the individual man and woman, but which with him ever preserved that secrecy in which the left hand knows not what the right hand doeth.

A large success in business won by his own qualities of mind and character, a spotless reputation, a wise generosity in the uses of wealth, a high public spirit, these were all his, all known to be his when he came to the Senate. But there was something else, there was yet another quality without which all these achievements, all these honored and honorable gifts and possessions would have failed to win for him place and power, influence and distinction in the great field of public service. This quality was a fine sanity of mind, that clear perception of the true relation of a man's self to the universe, so often unconsidered, so little valued, and yet so vital to influence and to the accomplishment of deeds worth doing. And this clear good sense, this undisturbed vision which saw the conditions of life as they really existed belonged in full measure to Mr. McMillan. He never for a single moment made the error, he never for a moment was capable of making the error, of supposing that because he had been a brilliantly successful man in private business he was able from that fact and that fact alone to deal at once with public affairs better than anyone else, no matter how well trained or for how long a time.

Our just admiration as a people for success in business and for the ability and power shown by our business men upon the largest possible scale leads often to the thoughtless cry that if we could only have more business men in politics who would manage public affairs as we manage private business, all would be well. The presence of business men in politics can not be too earnestly desired, and we have far too few of them. But the theory that public business must be conducted like private

business is dangerous because it is impossible, and it is impossible for the simple reason that public business is not private, but exists under public conditions.

The corollary of the proposition about managing public business as one would manage private business is that the successful business man must be able at once to conduct public affairs because he has succeeded in widely different occupations entirely private and largely or wholly his own. We have all seen many examples of distinguished business men who have come into public life with loud acclaim and who, acting on the theory that success in private business made needless all further information for the conduct of public business, have passed out of public life quiet and unremarked, wondering very much why they had failed. The reason really is not far to seek. They failed in public life because they had omitted that qualification which they would have said was the primary condition of their private success—because, in a word, they had not taken the trouble to learn their new business. They had been unable to understand that the conduct of public business requires education, training, knowledge—in short, that it must be learned like any other trade, profession, or calling.

Mr. McMillan's clear, strong sense and firm grasp of realities made any such delusive error impossible to him. He set himself to learn the conduct of public affairs and the merits of public questions as he had addressed himself to all other problems and tasks in life. In this frame of mind all his previous training, all his experience, all his knowledge of men and affairs became a powerful aid instead of a hindrance which checked him or a screen which shut out a just perception of the new tasks before him and the new conditions around him.

In this way he became master both of the task and the conditions. Thus he rose to be a sound and farseeing legislator,

a trusted counselor, and a sagacious adviser, as moderate as he was wise in judgment both of men and measures. Indeed his mastery of his subject and his surroundings grew to be so complete that, although with an undue modesty he shrank from debate and from speechmaking, he was thoroughly able to manage a contested bill and steer it through all the besetting dangers to the haven of enactment, a feat appreciated in this Chamber, but involving an amount of skill, temper, and ability little understood outside the Capitol. In his own special field he became an absolute authority, and he may fairly be said to have governed this District for many years. With large views he looked far into the future, and that future will count JAMES McMILLAN as among the chief benefactors of the nation's capital city.

But behind his ability and his industry, so thoroughly shown in his work here and in its results, was a fine character and a nature at once strong and gentle. There were no secrets in his life, no hidden record which he feared would leap to life. Under the kindly manner, the genial good nature, and the sympathetic humor was rigid honesty in act and purpose, high-minded devotion to duty, and unbending patriotism. Modest and quiet always, he was nevertheless ever firm and courageous.

Such were his many fine qualities, such his abilities, such his service and his distinction as a public man who was an honor to our public life. But there was yet another side, not that of the public servant, or the able Senator immersed in toil and strife and anxiety, but that of the man. He was a good friend, loyal, generous, and helpful. Once admitted to his friendship, no one would willingly have lost it. He was too reserved to practice any of the arts of popularity, but few men were more beloved than he; fewer still of such marked ability and decided character were so entirely free from exciting animosities. It

might always be said of him that he "Still in his right hand carried gentle peace to silence envious tongues."

We here make record of his public services, here to-day bear testimony to his high place in the public life of our time and to his many public virtues. All this is for those who come after us, in order that they may rightly judge. But for ourselves—for us who knew him—the public utterance which speaks to the world the sincere words of respect and praise is not the deepest feeling of our hearts. We turn there and find the simple grief, old as mankind and, alas, ever new, for a dear friend who has passed out of our lives and who had the unconscious power, better than much art and many abilities, of winning and holding, not only the love of those nearest him, but the unswerving affection of all with whom he strove and labored, or sorrowed and rejoiced, in the daily round of life.

ADDRESS OF MR. PERKINS, OF CALIFORNIA.

Mr. PRESIDENT: It is always with regret that we view the retirement of any member of this body after the long association which has given rise to friendship and created ties which are never to be forgotten. But when that separation is caused by the hand of death, our loss is viewed with the deeper feelings of sadness and of sorrow. During the past year such loss has come to us through the death of JAMES MCMILLAN. There is no member of the Senate, in which he occupied so high a position, who does not realize that he has not only lost a most able coadjutor and faithful friend, but that the country has also lost one whose efforts were always to promote its best interests. The motives governing men in public life are always the objects of strictest scrutiny, and the probe of constant criticism is sure to reveal any lack of honesty or sincerity. In the many years of his public life JAMES MCMILLAN was never found lacking in these respects. Not only his immediate constituents, but the people of the United States put full trust in him, and that trust was never betrayed. And none knew this better than those who were his colleagues here, and who exercised their own privilege of criticism from the vantage ground of intimate acquaintance and knowledge of his acts as a Senator.

The ability of Senator MCMILLAN as a public man is equally well established. It was recognized by the people of Michigan long before they sent him to represent them in the United States Senate, but it was in this body that he found his opportunity, and his labors here revealed the power he possessed to work under the inspiration of those high ideals as to duty which governed all his acts. In consequence he showed himself to be a

statesman whose view of affairs was not restricted by local conditions, but embraced the broad field of national well-being. In the truest sense he was a Senator of the United States. The good of his country was the aim of all his efforts, and to those efforts are in no small measure due the blessings of that prosperity in which all our people now share.

I had the pleasure and honor of serving with Senator McMillan on three important committees—Appropriations, Commerce, and Naval Affairs—and it was through their meetings that I came to know him well as a Senator and as a friend. The questions before these committees are often of the greatest importance to our Government, requiring, for right solution, wide knowledge, sound judgment, absolute sincerity, strict honesty, and broadness of view. In whatever respect the acts of these committees may have fallen short of securing universal acceptance, little of that failure can be attributed to him whose loss we deeply deplore. To every problem he applied that careful study which gave to his opinions a weight and value that were freely acknowledged, and his influence was exerted for the right, for the best good, and for the honor of our country

Few people, probably, realize that the real work of legislation is performed in the committees of the Senate and House of Representatives. It is there that the twenty thousand or more bills which are presented to each Congress are examined, those which are bad, impracticable, or objectionable set aside, and those which have merit fully discussed, and, if deemed in the public interest, placed in the way to receive the sanction of the Senate and the House. The amount of labor which is involved in the consideration of these twenty thousand and more bills is very great, but Senator McMillan, though sorely burdened, never ceased his tireless work upon those that came before him.

The examination into the needs of the different Departments of the Government, that the appropriations therefor may be adequate but not extravagant, is a work in which much time and investigation are spent, and spent profitably to the people by such men as my late colleague, who countenanced no expenditure which, as a business man, he would not allow were it a a question of an enterprise of his own. In the matter of commerce and the improvement of rivers and harbors, he was as painstaking and as thorough as though his own commercial interests were at stake. In naval matters the defensive needs of the country were his first consideration, and he gave his approval to all measures that tended to secure a greater measure of safety for our country.

Besides his arduous duties on these committees he was for many years chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, which is its virtual governing body. What has been accomplished by him in what may be called his administration of its affairs is well summed up in a comment made more than once that Washington is the best governed city in the United States. The pride taken by him in the capital finds expression in the comprehensive plans for its improvement and beautification recently perfected. Should those plans be carried out, the name of JAMES MCMILLAN will thereafter be inseparably connected with the most beautiful capital in the world.

Though the voice of JAMES MCMILLAN will be silent forevermore, yet will he live to all those who knew him well, for the good which is in all honest men is not interred with them, but continues to exert its influence after they are gone. No one who came into intimate contact with our colleague while among us can ever, I think, escape the influence of that upright character. His life as a public and a private man will ever serve as an incentive to bring to bear in public and private business

that industry, sincerity, honesty, and loyalty which made him what he was—a man receiving and deserving the respect and gratitude of the people of the United States. No better standard for public men can be found than that which he has established, and in his death the body of which he was such an honored member has lost one of those great characters which do so much to keep at its high level the Senate of the United States. But he will never again move among us. His voice is forever silent. His life is blended with the mysterious tide which bears upon its current nations, empires, and peoples into the great ocean of eternity.

ADDRESS OF MR. TILLMAN, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. PRESIDENT: The number of feeling and eloquent tributes that have been paid to our dead friend indicates only too clearly the high esteem and honor in which we all held him. There is no need for anything more to be said than has already been said, but I would do myself an injustice and do my own feelings a wrong were I to remain silent on this occasion and not have something, however brief and unstudied, to say about the dead Senator whom we are all endeavoring to honor. I am unwilling to have his chaplet made up without contributing at least one flower.

During the eight years of our service here together—he was my senior by some years—I have closely watched him, as well as all my other colleagues, and I have come to have some ideas about the Senate and Senators that are perhaps not shared by others. I know that while in this Chamber there is something more or less like a mask which we wear because of the publicity which is given to our utterances and our acts, it is in the committee rooms, where there is nothing of that, that we learn to know each other, to know each other thoroughly, and to judge with as keen an analysis and power of reaching at the true inwardness of character as the royal acids go into material things.

It was in the committee room that I first learned to know and to value this man, and it was there that I had evidence of his respect and friendship, which I came to value as it deserved. There was a simplicity, a geniality, a self-poise about him that very few men whom I have met here possess.

Kindly, quiet, gentle, there was still that firmness which indicated that he had absolute faith in his own purposes and absolute confidence in his own judgment. It is in the light rather of the man than of the Senator that I shall remember him, and shall always be glad to have known so fine a character. Remembering the rugged health which he apparently possessed, for he was never complaining, and his constant attendance upon this body in its sessions, and his tireless work in the committees, if we had been called on when we adjourned last July to pick out from among our number a man who would be called away during the interim between the sessions—if we had voted by guesswork as to who should die next—I doubt if Mr. McMillan would have received a solitary vote. In the suddenness of his death and the shock it produced we are reminded of the uncertainty of life and the tragedy in which we ourselves may soon be an actor.

It was only a brief while after we left here when the telegrams came announcing his sudden and sad death. This reminds us, Senators, that in our acrimonious discussions of public matters and in our narrow partisanship and bitterness, and all that kind of thing, the associations in this Chamber ought to teach us greater charity to one another. We do not know who comes next. We can not tell before whose door the Angel of Death shall next appear to deliver his dread summons. We do not know how soon the next one of us shall go hence.

In thinking about this man who has gone I can hardly realize that he is dead. I am reminded constantly that he may be just staying away, like others have done, from some cause. But the ceremony we are going through, the repeated and earnest and honest and feeling tributes which we have paid to him, only go to show that there will never be a morning when we shall meet him again. Those beautiful words of Lamb,

addressed to a young girl who had just died, come to my mind in this connection:

> My sprightly neighbor gone before,
> To that unknown and silent shore,
> Shall we not meet as heretofore,
> Some summer morning?

We shall never see him again here, but we all know that we are hastening to greet him elsewhere. Let us all strive to live such lives that we can have said of us after we die, and said truly, one-thousandth part of what has been said here to-day in behalf of this man's sterling worth, his genial, happy, open-hearted, kindly nature, and be able to claim even a tenth or a twentieth or a hundredth part of the respect and love which he has won here so unostentatiously and modestly.

ADDRESS OF MR. BACON, OF GEORGIA.

Mr. PRESIDENT: A graphic picture of sympathetic grief is that portrayed in the Holy Book in the scene where, when utter desolation had overtaken him whose name is the synonym of affliction, the mourners, with mantles rent and with dust sprinkled on their heads, sat beside him in silence. Human emotion in all the ages has been the same, and now, as in that farther past, speech, if not altogether vain, is all insufficient in the presence of the great mystery.

And yet, sir, we can not put our dead away in silence. The bereaved heart must speak its pain, and friendship can not forbear to pay its tribute of love and sympathy.

Mr. President, I have but a word to say, and that word I would not neglect this opportunity to utter.

An eminent Republican statesman is reported to have said upon the occasion of the death of a Democratic colleague, that among the sweetest fruits gathered in political life are those which hang over the party wall. Beautiful is the simile in which the thought is expressed, and to its truth there will be found a ready assent by all political opponents who recall the sweet association they have enjoyed in this Chamber with Senator MCMILLAN.

In the Senate, as the years pass by, many come and go, and some for a time remain. Among them, in the course of years, many types are found, and his type was of the best of them. It may be properly said that his was a rare type—rare in its excellence and rare in its peculiarities. In his make-up there were some marked contrasts, and yet while thus marked they

were pleasing contrasts. While he was essentially a conservative man, he was a political partisan in so far that he was devoted to the tenets of his party and unswerving in the loyalty of his support to its measures; nevertheless no man was more broadly catholic than he in the toleration of differences in political opinion.

No one was than he more deferential to the opinions and considerate of the feelings of those between whom and himself those differences existed. No one was more pronounced in opposition to the measures of the opponents of his party; but no Republican Senator than he has ever counted more personal friends upon this side of the Chamber.

The many courtesies extended by majority Senators to those of the minority daily attest the kindliness and the cordiality of the personal relations which happily exist here, in spite of the heat sometimes evolved in the shock of earnest debate. In the front rank of Senators thus distinguished by these courtesies stood Senator McMILLAN. And thus it was that in his daily intercourse, official and personal, with his political opponents in the Senate, there grew only ever-increasing cordiality and good will.

He was not a speechmaker; but, charged as he was with duties and responsibilities relating to the gravest and weightiest matters of the Government, as to matters the responsibility for which peculiarly devolved upon him, there was no Senator whose views and opinions were better known or more influential in the Senate.

In his bearing and demeanor there was an unvarying dignity; but austerity, there was none. On the contrary, his never-failing courtesy, his unaffected and ready smile, his cordial grasp of the hand, the manly tone of his unreserved frankness, all come back to us as an ever-pleasant and ever-abiding memory.

He was no idler. His unflagging industry was in the work hours ever busy in gathering and storing up the information and in working out the great problems of the vast measures with which the Senate has to deal—problems which are dealt with by the great Committees on the District of Columbia, on Naval Affairs, on Commerce, on Appropriations, and on the Relations with Cuba; but when the labor was put aside, no devotee of fashion enjoyed more unfeignedly than he social pleasures and the delights of the bounteous hospitality which he generously dispensed.

With large business interests which necessarily invited his personal attention, with a fondness for outdoor sports which daily tempted him to the woods and the fields, he was, nevertheless, ever attentive to his official duties, and rarely did it happen while the Senate was in session that he was not to be found either in this Chamber or in his committee room.

Mr. President, the story of his life is a grateful task properly belonging to others. Upon this occasion mine is the simple office to say some things at this time of his personal relations with ourselves, which I am sure will be cordially concurred in by all Senators on this side of the Chamber—those not of his party faith and affiliation; and above that to testify by the fact of my participation in these exercises to my esteem and admiration and the personal love I bore him.

Sir, those of us who recall his manly form as he went in and out among us, dignified, quiet, composed, and with the kindled eye of steady purpose, can realize how he died as he had lived, and how, unwasted by disease, with physical vigor unchanged, with mental faculties unimpaired, calmly and serenely he went to his final sleep like one who "lies down to pleasant dreams."

ADDRESS OF MR. FAIRBANKS, OF INDIANA.

Mr. PRESIDENT: The ceremony in which we are engaged to-day is time-honored and beautiful. It is most fitting that we should pause in the transaction of the nation's important business and pay tribute to the memory of one of the nation's departed servants, to place upon the permanent records of the Government the measure of our esteem for his life and work.

During my comparatively brief service in this body the grim reaper has gathered a rich harvest from among the membership of the Senate of the United States. He has respected neither person nor place; he has pursued his insatiable quest and has struck often where we least expected.

I have listened with great interest to the eloquent and just tributes which have fallen from the lips of many able Senators in honor of the memory of JAMES MCMILLAN, late a Senator from the State of Michigan. I might well be silent. I can not, however, refrain from adding my brief and sincere token of esteem and affection, for Senator MCMILLAN was my friend, and this is the last kindly earthly office which friend can perform for friend.

We recall to-day the life and achievements of no ordinary man. Senator MCMILLAN attained high rank and long held a position of distinct and commanding influence in his State and the nation, and we may well contemplate the qualities which gave him place and power and which made him "troops of friends." All that remains to us is the precious memory of the generous elements within him and of the many good deeds he wrought in both private and public life.

He was a man of marked force of character and of unusual power. For many years he wielded great influence in this exalted body, and why? Those who knew him best need no answer. He was not an orator; he spoke but seldom, and only when occasion imperatively demanded, and then in the briefest possible way. His eyes were never fixed upon the galleries. There was never present in what he did any suggestion of a thought of mere personal aggrandizement. He coveted the rich jewel, modesty, and seemed to care first of all for the approval of his own conscience. He sought to win the confidence of men, without which all enduring efforts are vain, and having gained it he never abused it.

He was a man of uncommon good judgment. He possessed that homely and invaluable quality called common sense, and reached the central truth of great and important questions with an almost unerring instinct.

He brought to the Senate large experience in the vast affairs of the business world, a sphere in which he performed a conspicuous part. He had long dealt with important and difficult problems. He had cultivated the executive faculty, and well understood how to dispatch business of magnitude. He was never confused by the multitude of complex, often almost bewildering, questions pressing upon the attention of the Senate. He adopted for the consideration of the public business the same orderly method observed in the conduct of his large personal affairs.

He had confidence in the integrity of his own opinions, yet he was neither dogmatic nor offensively assertive in maintaining them. His mind was open to the appeals of truth and reason. His opinions were always coined in the mint of an honest purpose. He was a sincere man and did not indulge in indirection

or dissimulation. He had no patience with sham and pretense, for he loved the genuine and the natural.

He was a man of firm and strong character. He was indifferent to nonessentials and readily yielded them, but he was strong in his adherence to the essentials. Matters of principle, of conscience, had no more inflexible supporter than he. What they commanded he faithfully did, and he could not do otherwise. He possessed that necessary quality in statesmanship, integrity of purpose. Without it there can be achieved in statecraft no honorable and enduring success. True statesmanship is not founded upon mere expediency, but upon fundamental principles of right and justice. Statesmanship of the highest order finds its predicate in a patriotic and enlightened purpose.

Who that knew him can forget the personal bearing of our friend among his associates in this Chamber? His manner was dignified, easy, and courteously deferential, quiet, and genial. His pleasant smile and warm grasp of hand were but the external expressions of the true nobility within.

Senator McMILLAN was a philanthropist in the best sense. The way to his generous heart was open to the deserving unfortunate; he greeted the outstretched hand of need, and with sympathy heard the plaintive voice of want. He sought larger opportunities in life, not for selfish purposes, but that he might the better render service to others.

Our nation's capital has lost its wisest and most serviceable servant. He had given it years of earnest thought, systematic and careful study. He worked along broad lines, as he always did, and firmly believed that the greatest nation should have a capital fairly typical of its majesty and power. He believed that such also was the desire of the people, and in what he did toward the development of Washington into the first capital among the nations of the earth he felt that he but interpreted

the wishes and purposes of his countrymen, and that he was but giving tardy effect to the far-reaching plans of George Washington.

When we parted with our colleague at the close of the last session none believed that we would not meet him again when we reassembled. His appearance gave promise of many years of usefulness to his country, of pleasant comradeship to his associates, and of sweet influence within his home, that charmed circle where abide the most sacred memories upon this earth. In all the vast lexicon of man there is no holier word than home.

In all that has transpired, we realize how short is our vision, how little the wisest among us can see beyond the hour. When the intelligence came to us that Senator McMillan was dead, we could scarcely believe the sad truth. When doubt was dispelled and the dread reality was forced upon us, we could well believe that he met the swift summons uncomplainingly. He so often during his eventful career had met occasion so well prepared that we can believe that he was not unprepared for this.

No stain rested upon the record of our friend. There was no act in all of his earnest life which we could wish were undone. Along the arduous path through which he passed were countless deeds of generosity, of philanthropy, of humanity. He did not live for self alone, but he lived for others.

His career was one of great usefulness and, measured by the best human standards, it was a most successful and honorable one. He loved his country, he loved his State, he loved his fellow-men. He lived for them, and he would, if need had been, have died for them.

In the month of August last, midst a wealth of flowers

whose beauty and fragrance had filled his days with joy, and through streets thronged by the sorrowing multitude, we bore our friend to his final resting place. In the beautiful and tranquil "city of the dead" we laid him tenderly away and left him to his everlasting rest. Sleep well, thou generous, incorruptible, and chivalric spirit. In this last and loving office we, who labored with and trusted and loved you, say a last farewell.

ADDRESS OF MR. DEPEW, OF NEW YORK.

Mr. PRESIDENT: These occasions are more than mere tributes to the memory of departed brethren. They give the opportunity to recall honorable and successful lives and to point to them as examples which are valuable to the States of those who have died, and to the country. There is no better representation of every phase of American life, character, and achievement than the Congress of the United States. In it are men who have forged to the front in the strenuous battle which is upon us everywhere, and have so impressed their fellow-citizens as to be selected to make their laws and manage their Government. No student of the Congressional Directory, through the years of our existence as a Government, can but feel inspired with hope and ambition. It is a dictionary of success, mainly from the humblest beginnings. It is a record of those who have honored that much-abused phrase "self-made men."

During most of the formulative and revolutionary period of our history lawyers have commanded legislative positions. The people believed that the education and training necessary for admission to the bar, and the familiarity with the laws which are requisite for the practice of the profession, especially fitted lawyers to be legislators. It is only within recent years that business has become the leading profession of our country. It is business interests which are most likely to be affected favorably or otherwise by legislation. Until almost a decade ago the more active a man was in industries the less interest he took in politics. I remember a great merchant of New York who voiced the sentiments of his associates when he said that he crossed off his credit book "any customer who was in politics or aspired to

or held office." For a period it was fatal to the aspirations of a young man entering upon a business career to have applied to him what was then the opprobrious name of "politician."

When a young legislator in our State legislature, I was at a meeting of those merchants and financiers who controlled the business of the metropolis. They had members of the legislature as guests in order to present to them their views upon pending legislation, which, if enacted, would have inflicted serious damage upon the city. We discovered that none of them ever voted except at Presidential elections. None of them took any part in the preliminary work which controls parties and selects their representatives. I told them then, and have been more than ever convinced since of its truth, that people who take no part in politics have no right to complain of what politicians do for them; that if they suffered, it is their just punishment for the neglect of the highest duty of citizenship. Now, however, that condition has happily changed. Business men find that if they would keep prosperity for themselves and for the country they must take an active and inteligent interest in public matters.

Senator McMillan was the leading business man of his State, and among the foremost of its successful men of affairs. He was never satisfied with occasional voting and continually complaining and criticising, but he found time, as every man can, for a beneficent interest in local, State, and national matters. He demonstrated that the manager of a great business, without neglecting the welfare of his associates, can serve his city or his town if they require his experience or his brains, or his party as chairman of its State committee, by bringing to that organization in that capacity the faculties which have placed him at the front in the creation of enterprises and the management of affairs. Senator McMillan was entitled, if

anybody, to that phrase with which we are becoming gradually familiar, a "captain of industry." Great as has been the progress and development of the United States, materially, financially, and industrially, fortunately public sentiment has kept pace with its growth.

A Senator of national reputation said a quarter of a century ago that there is nothing so dangerous to the public welfare as a million of dollars, unless it be two. This declaration received universal applause. But we have learned to draw the line between money which is active in the creation of new industries, in enlarging the scope of old ones, in developing resources and opening new territories for settlement, and that baser and sordid use of accumulation which benefits, if it does benefit, only its selfish possessor. If a million dollars will give employment to five hundred men, two million will require the services of a thousand. A billion-dollar company places upon its pay roll one hundred and twenty-five thousand, and as part of its success, by concentration and reduction of cost, adds twenty-five per cent in wages to the twenty-five per cent more employed than under former conditions. The railway whose capital enabled it to build a hundred miles gives work upon its single track and limited facilities to a mere fraction of those who are required when it extends a thousand miles, with the equipment, which both attracts increasing traffic and stimulates it.

Here we have in the career of our friend a concrete object lesson of this process of beneficial development. Coming as a very young man from Canada to Detroit, he starts in employment as every American boy does, and then as he masters the business arrives at partnership and control. The shop becomes a factory, the factory expands from the product of one article to many. The ramifications of the business extend beyond the

city, through the State, and from the State all over the country. The employment runs from one to ten, from ten to a hundred, from a hundred to several thousands. At each advance there is a betterment of every condition, both for the business and for those in every capacity who are connected with it. The city soon recognizes and utilizes that faculty of organization and administration which had accomplished this result. His party demanded a service which was conspicuously performed in the leadership in Michigan in several Presidential campaigns. Then the State asked of him for the Commonwealth of Michigan this talent for its representative in the United States Senate. For thirteen years he sat here as Senator of that great State. At the time of his death he had just been returned for six years more. He was not an orator. He had not the gift of speech, but in labor and in counsel there was no more valuable member in this body. Business in its highest sense, that business which means prosperity to the country, the employment of capital and labor, activities of every kind which enlarge old avenues and open new, found in him here one of its most efficient representatives. He was for years at the head of the Committee on the District of Columbia. The capital as we have it to-day, with its parks, its avenues, its water, its public buildings, its transportation facilities, and all that makes it the finest example of an American city, owes much of its beauty, its comfort, and its development to the wise administration of Senator McMillan.

In all ages the question has constantly recurred, In what manner, if the choice were left to us, would we prefer to die? The prayers in most churches all over the world offer on every Sabbath day the petition to preserve us from sudden death. That is based upon the theological dogma that the sins of a

lifetime can be forgiven and salvation secured by a death-bed repentance. Without desiring any controversy, I can not help believing that in the bookkeeping of heaven there is a debit and a credit account which can only be balanced by works as well as faith, by deeds as well as professions. So I count most happy those who escape the agonizing scenes, so often recurring and so painful at death, of parting with those we love. Here we have a friend who in every position in life did his duty according to his best lights as a father, a husband and a citizen, a man and a Senator. He so lived during the time allotted to him by God that when in a moment he was called to join the majority, he left behind him nothing but praise and had before him the certainty of reward.

ADDRESS OF MR. ALGER, OF MICHIGAN.

Mr. PRESIDENT: When the last leaf is turned and the book of life falls idly to the ground, we pause and think. The crowding incidents of conflict and treaty, of loyalty and indifference blend together, with the happier memories dominant.

It would be impossible for me here to give a history of the life of JAMES MCMILLAN. With its main features the whole country is familiar, and it is not its details which concern us so much as its significance.

The story of his younger days is all the story of a struggle—that grim, silent struggle of a man against circumstances, wherein there is no mean between subjection and mastery—MCMILLAN conquered. Step by step, steadily and wisely, he moved forward—from schoolboy to clerk, from clerk to proprietor, and thence to the control of great commercial interests. Through the valley of toil he walked strong and unwavering. Great factories in his home city and ships on our Great Lakes bear witness to the many enterprises that mark his life's achievement.

His charity is shown by hospitals, and his quiet giving the poor and needy will always hold in grateful remembrance. He prospered in the affairs of the world until that prosperity moved almost of its own weight.

His State made him a representative in this great body. Of his career here it would be presumption for me to tell you—his colleagues. The new beauties of this capital city are but examples of his creative and comprehensive mind. They are the facets of the gem which catches the light; the expression, in terms, of the beauty of a character built on effectiveness.

I could tell you of an acquaintance of more than a third of a century with this man, who was ever courteous, generous, and modest, whose courage was unyielding, and whose character was made strong by an unflinching determination. But I could tell you nothing half so eloquent as the single-hearted devotion of those and to those who lived in closest communion with him.

Memory will inscribe upon her tablets his unfaltering loyalty and love to those he held most dear. Let that be JAMES MCMILLAN'S monument.

It matters little how long life is; it matters all how it is lived. He, the man, has come and gone. With him, a strong man has been in our midst, a generous one has passed away. Simply he trod the road, and simply he turned aside to rest. Let posterity pass the final judgment upon his public deeds, as it will upon ours.

Distance lends perspective, and only in perspective can objects attain a true proportion. But whatever a future generation may think or say, we, his contemporaries, write him, JAMES MCMILLAN, statesman, gentleman, friend, and man.

Mr. President, I ask for the adoption of the pending resolutions.

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock p. m.) the Senate adjourned.

FEBRUARY 2, 1903.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

The message further communicated to the Senate resolutions passed by the House commemorative of the life and services of Hon. JAMES MCMILLAN, late a Senator from the State of Michigan.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

DECEMBER 1, 1902.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The message further announced the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. JAMES MCMILLAN, late a Senator from the State of Michigan.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate a copy of these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

DECEMBER 12, 1902.

EULOGIES ON THE LATE HON. JAMES M'MILLAN.

Mr. CORLISS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House meet on Sunday, the 1st day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, for the consideration of resolutions of respect to the memory of the late JAMES MCMILLAN, a distinguished member of the United States Senate from the State of Michigan.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The resolution was agreed to.

JANUARY 31, 1903.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. JAMES MCMILLAN, late a Senator from the State of Michigan.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the business of the Senate be now suspended to enable his associates to pay proper tribute to his high character and distinguished public services.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

Resolved, That, as a further mark of respect, at the conclusion of these exercises the Senate adjourn.

Death of Senator James McMillan.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SUNDAY, *February 1, 1903.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m.

The Clerk read the following letter:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., February 1, 1903.

I hereby designate Hon. Henry C. Smith, of Michigan, as Speaker pro tempore this day.

D. B. HENDERSON, *Speaker.*

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HENRY C. SMITH). Prayer will be offered by the Chaplain.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Lord God and Father of us all, whose thoughts are above our thoughts and whose ways are past finding out, help us with faith to walk where we can not see the way, with confidence to trust where we can not solve the problems, that our lives may be sublime in faith and confidence, heroic in thought, word, and deed. How often in the midst of life and usefulness are those whom we love, honor, and respect taken from us, leaving the mind distracted and the heart desolate! How often has this Congress been visited by the Angel of Death! Only yesterday the sad news came to us that another member of this House has been taken from us, leaving a vacant seat and hearts rent with sorrow and grief. We pray most fervently that those who knew and loved him best may be comforted in the blessed thought that there is no death—that some where, some time, there will be a glad reunion. We

thank Thee for the beautiful custom which prevails in the National Congress in setting apart a day for the purpose of eulogizing the departed. We are here to-day in memory of one whose life and works still live and will live in the minds and hearts of those who knew him and in the deeds wrought for his beloved country. Help us to emulate what was truly noble, great, and heroic in his life, that departing we may leave behind us the world a little better that we have lived and wrought. Comfort, we beseech Thee, the friends, widow, and children of him whose name we would honor to-day in this service, and Thine be the praise, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

Mr. CORLISS. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolutions.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House has received with sincere regret the announcement of the death of the Hon. JAMES MCMILLAN, late a member of the Senate from the State of Michigan, and tenders to the family of the deceased the assurance of their sympathy with them in the bereavement they have been called upon to sustain.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the deceased, and in recognition of his eminent abilities as a public servant, the House, at the conclusion of these memorial proceedings, shall stand adjourned.

Resolved, That the Clerk be directed to transmit to the family of Mr. MCMILLAN a certified copy of the foregoing resolutions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolutions.

The question was taken, and the resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

ADDRESS OF MR. CORLISS, OF MICHIGAN.

Mr. SPEAKER: We are mourning to-day the loss of a close and delightful companionship, a companionship which lightened public care and gave pleasure to private intercourse.

I am grateful for the opportunity to lay a wreath of honor and affection on the monument of my esteemed friend, Hon. JAMES MCMILLAN.

"Praising what is lost makes the remembrance dear." "There are three kinds of praise—that which we yield, that which we lend, and that which we pay. We yield it to the powerful from fear, we lend it to the weak from interest, and we pay it to the deserving from gratitude."

If he had never held public office, if his name had never been heard beyond the boundaries of Detroit, he would have been her most favorite and honored citizen in his day and generation.

Michigan has been most highly honored in the Senate of the United States by men of rare genius and ability. Howard, Chandler, Conger, Palmer, and MCMILLAN have severally left an enduring imprint of their great characters upon the escutcheons of the State and nation.

I distinctly remember our first meeting twenty-five years ago, and the enduring impression then made upon my mind of his firm, noble, and dignified character. He was then, though comparatively a young man, among the foremost business men of the city of Detroit. He demonstrated early in life marvelous genius as an organizer, promoter, and operator of vast industrial institutions. He not only possessed the rare faculty of correctly estimating the latent powers and talents of other men, but knew how to put them into forceful and successful operation. Under his masterful guidance men were trained in

the practical school of business affairs and made to feel the influence and enjoy the fruits of his genius. He generously shared with his associates the blessings of his prosperity and wealth. By the establishment of great manufacturing institutions and steamship lines he utilized the resources of nature, extended the facilities of transportation, and afforded bountiful opportunity for the employment of well-paid artisans. Labor always obtained its just reward in all enterprises with which he was associated. He was always a modest, dignified, manly man. He met every occasion in life with a simple, firm, and quiet courtesy. There was no yielding, supplication, or timidity in it. He never asked favors, though no man was more willing to grant them. He never attempted to answer other men's arguments, but he carried conviction and moved men by the power of his influence and firm judgment.

Moderation, "the silken cord running through the pearly chain of all our virtues," was preeminently manifest in his character.

In the affairs of men he stood like the great oak of the forest—unmoved by tempest. The waves in the sea of human life, the ever-changing vicissitudes in business affairs, misfortunes, howsoever great, or dangers, howsoever threatening, never disturbed the serenity of his firm character, daunted his courage, or moved his judgment. He was as unyielding as flint and true as steel in the things he stood for, but his flint or steel never struck a spark by collision with any other. He may be justly termed the "silent statesman." In a few words he gave his opinion upon all matters commanding his judgment. Into whatever realm of life he entered the genius of his ability and the wisdom of his judgment dominated. This was true in political as well as business affairs. To political problems he applied business principles and success followed. If misfortunes were met in the pathway of his life, they were unknown

to his associates. It has been said, "The world estimates men by their success in life, and, by general consent, success is evidence of superiority."

Judged by this standard our beloved Senator should rank among those of the greatest superiority, for his career was marked by a succession of successes. At home his memory will be cherished as a benefactor because of the establishment of great institutions of industrial life wherein labor finds fruitful rewards; in state affairs he will rank next in leadership to the renowned Zachariah Chandler; many beautiful landmarks, public improvements, the new union station, and other architectural ornamentations to our capital city, largely due to his effort, will stand as monuments to his memory and wisdom. His friends were legion, and his loyalty "grappled them to his heart with hooks of steel." His life was too active and progressive to permit him to stop to punish an enemy. He enjoyed to a marked degree the usual recreations and pleasures of men and found ample time to give to his charming family the devotion of husband and father. The death of a brother, son, and grandson during the last year of his life undoubtedly hastened his end.

Death takes us unawares
And stays our hurrying feet;
The great design unfinished lies,
Our lives are incomplete.

To illustrate more fully his great character, I include in my remarks the following letter from a mutual friend:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 12, 1902.*

DEAR MR. CORLISS: I regret that I could not come to Detroit to attend the funeral of Senator MCMILLAN. He was the fairest and squarest man I ever knew in public life. MR. MCMILLAN always tried to do the right thing. His chief characteristic was his constant effort to be just. The volume and stress of business force strong and successful men of his type to fix rules to guide and control their relationship with men. In following this necessary practice, Mr. MCMILLAN gave fine and sympathetic consideration to the infinite variety of human needs, hopes, and conditions.

To understand what others felt that they had a right to expect of him he made a duty. Those who sought him received his assistance in making their proposition clear and satisfactory to themselves. He was helpful and not antagonistic. He reasoned from the position of others before he analyzed from his own standpoint. Personal prejudices were kept in the background. He was not arbitrary. Men thought him reasonable, because he reasoned from their view point as well as from his own. His judgments commanded the confidence of men because they grew out of conditions and requirements and were not the impulses of personal desires or the pretext of conveniences.

Senator McMILLAN was an opportunist. He rarely sought to create conditions, but stood ready to take advantage of them. His marvelous gift of accurately judging men enabled him to confidently trust those who were active in his behalf. Men had to make good to work with him. He made no promises, but remembered services. As a political leader he did not seek to use his party, but to find out the common-sense requirements of his party and see that it was not disappointed in the part he took.

He had more respect for the intelligence of the great middle classes than any man I ever knew. His faith was in workers. They were his partners. To them he gave his confidences and extended aid. The men who were striving to buy homes, to take care of families, and to lay by competences were the ones he believed in. He did not care much whether cents or dollars were involved. Some called him an aristocrat. Perhaps he was. I hardly know what they mean, but if he was, he was the right kind. He was a worker, did business with workers, believed in their aspirations, was in sympathy with them, stood for them, employed his full power and strength to be a useful man in the largest and best sense, and earned the honest respect of those who knew the merit of his work. As a rich man he set a pattern which will be hard to excel. It is too bad that his State and his country should be deprived of his services.

Faithfully,

OTTO CARMICHAEL.

Hon. JOHN B. CORLISS, *Detroit, Mich.*

The tribute of Sir Walter Scott to Fox, in his last resting place, most fittingly portrays the noble nature of JAMES McMILLAN:

For talents mourn, untimely lost,
When best employed, and wanted most;
Mourn genius high, and lore profound,
And wit that loved to play, not wound;
And all the reasoning powers divine
To penetrate, resolve, combine;
And feelings keen, and Fancy's glow—
They sleep with him who sleeps below.

ADDRESS OF MR. WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH, OF MICHIGAN.

Mr. SPEAKER: This day has been set apart in honor of the memory of the late Senator from Michigan, JAMES MCMILLAN. It had not been my purpose to take part in these proceedings, owing to physical indisposition; but as the time drew near when my colleagues were to give expression to the love and affection in which we hold the memory of our most distinguished son, I could not deny myself the privilege of attending upon this day's session of the House, and paying my brief tribute to the memory of one whom I loved in his lifetime and remember and revere now that he has passed away.

If ever there was a man prepared in every way to live it was JAMES MCMILLAN, and if ever there was a man prepared to die it was JAMES MCMILLAN. His character was so beautifully rounded, his life so perfect in all that goes to make a man, his example so inspiring, contact with him so helpful, that in his death we who have associated with him so many years will lose our wisest counselor and our most trusted leader. He passed out mourned by all the people within the borders of our beloved State, and I think it safe to say that in his lifetime he enjoyed the confidence of more of our people than any citizen of our Commonwealth.

Some public men improve by distance—in perspective look larger. Senator MCMILLAN grew with close inspection, and was greater and grander the nearer the view. His life was one of struggle and earnest endeavor. He wrestled with the elements that try men's souls and his attractive personality took on some of the majesty of the storm, rising superbly to every

great trust reposed in him. Poor in his youth, he never forgot the ladder by which he climbed, and the friends of his early life were the comfort and consolation of his maturer years. A dutiful son, he ministered to those who gave him birth; a kind father, his children loved him with a devotion unsurpassed, and like him have the confidence of their fellows.

Surrounded by every luxury, in years still but little past the meridian, surrounded by all the comforts that wealth could bestow, in full enjoyment of his splendid powers, with influence as wide as the country's domain, a temperament so retiring, a disposition so modest and so graceful, it had been the hope and expectation of us all that many years of public usefulness and private enjoyment were yet in store for him.

Always interested in the young men of his State, we loved him because of his boundless sympathy and his generous and kindly helpfulness. He never surrounded himself with empty ornamentation, but was accessible to all, regardless of rank or station. Faithful to his duties as a Senator, there was no act of his that would not bear the keenest scrutiny. Powerful though he was, he used that power so gently, so sparingly that many did not realize in his lifetime what a potent figure he was in the affairs of his country. He did not pursue the bubble of high public place that he might use it for his own advantage, but grasped the helm of the ship of state with vigorous hand that it might safely weather the sea in storm and in tempest. JAMES MCMILLAN was as great in private life as he was in public office, and the qualities that made him strong in his phenomenal business career contributed to his success in the field of public activity. I think it entirely safe to say that there is no Senator of the United States whose personality will be missed so much as that of the one whom we honor to-day.

To have the confidence of those we serve and the respect of

those with whom we associate is the highest reward of public service. He had the affection of those he served and the love of his associates, prizes rarely realized in this fitful field.

In the great game of politics we are often reminded of chess. While it is being played, all the men stand in their places and are respected accordingly. First the king, then the queen, then the knights, then the bishops, then the common soldiers. But when once the game is ended and the table taken away, and all are confusedly tumbled into a bag, haply the king is lowest and the common soldier uppermost. So in this great struggle of life. We seek the bubble of popular approval at the cannon's mouth; we press the apple to our lips, and lo, it turns to ashes. But in the life of this distinguished Senator whose death we mourn to-day we find inspiration, comfort, and consolation, and of such glory as is permanent he had his full share.

The great French soldier, De Latour d'Auvergne, was the hero of many battles, but remained of his own choice in the ranks. Napoleon gave him a sword and the official title of "The first grenadier of France." When he was killed the Emperor ordered that his heart should be intrusted to the keeping of his regiment and that his name should be called at every roll call, and that his next comrade should make answer "Dead upon the field of honor."

So, Mr. Speaker, the nation gives back to Michigan all that is mortal of Senator McMillan, and we take it to our hearts and will preserve his ashes in the soil he loved, and when the roll of the distinguished men of Michigan shall be called his illustrious name will ever be pronounced, and there will always be some one ready to answer in his absence, "Dead upon the field of honor."

ADDRESS OF MR. BABCOCK, OF WISCONSIN.

Mr. SPEAKER: It becomes my sad duty to add my mite to the wreath of honor we have met this day to lay on the grave of JAMES MCMILLAN. For many years I was closely associated with him in public and legislative matters. His long-continued service as chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia in the Senate brought us together many times in conference and for consultation, so that I came in closer contact with him than with almost any other member of the United States Senate.

I early learned to admire his character and to respect his judgment. To me he was the ideal Senator, ripe in years and experience; one whose efforts in a business way had been crowned with success, and one whose public service had been recognized not only by his own State, but by the nation. Independent in all things, successful in all things, he was peculiarly fitted to discharge the duties of his high office. In committee, in conference between the two Houses, he was gentle and considerate of the opinions of others, yet, when he believed that he was right, was firm and unyielding. No influences could reach him except those which appealed to his sense of justice and right.

He was a stanch friend of the District of Columbia, and his death was their great loss. I believe that one great, if not the greatest, ambition of his life was to beautify and develop the capital and make it the most attractive city in the world.

His character was written in his face, and one had but to know him to admire the influences which governed his every

action, for it is one of the compensatory laws of nature that the thoughts we think, the hopes and aspirations we entertain, our wishes, our moral make-up; in short, our character, sooner or later in life, becomes engraved upon the face in lines that can not be effaced, and tell to the world the kind of life that we have lived.

I believe this was true of Senator McMillan. His face fully expressed the life that he had lived, the forceful, earnest character, the great kind heart, and that gentle consideration he had for others.

When the story of the city of Washington is told in years to come, his name will be a household word. He left his work unfinished, but set for us an example that we should all be proud to follow.

ADDRESS OF MR. HAMILTON, OF MICHIGAN.

Mr. SPEAKER: It is not an easy thing to interpret into words even a single phase of the character of one we know or have known.

It is a difficult thing to put in words even our own impressions about ourselves. Few men really understand one another.

An idea seldom presents itself to two minds in the same form. When I talk about another man I am reminded of Dr. Holmes's idea about the three Johns and the three Thomases, always engaged in any dialogue between John and Thomas.

I knew JAMES MCMILLAN as a Senator of the United States from the State of Michigan, with whom my duties as a Representative in Congress from that State brought me in frequent and friendly contact.

He was born in Canada in 1838. He quit school at the age of 14 and graduated into a hardware store in Hamilton, Ontario, where he worked for four years. Then he came to Detroit, where he worked two years in another hardware store. He then became purchasing agent for a railroad company, saved some money, made some investments, acquired some capital, and finally became a partner in the Michigan Car Company.

Thereafter he widened the scope and increased the number of his investments from time to time until he died a multimillionaire.

In 1879 he succeeded Zachariah Chandler as chairman of

the Republican State central committee of Michigan and was chairman in 1886, 1890, 1892, and 1894.

He became a United States Senator in 1889 and held that position until his death, August 10, 1902.

I am not concerned overmuch with the fact that JAMES MCMILLAN became a rich man. He lived in an era of tremendous progress, enterprise, invention, and discovery, and had the courage and sagacity to take honorable advantage of his opportunities.

You can not always judge heroism nowadays by the amount of the prize money; neither can you judge of a man by the size of his bank account.

Of course there are a great many people who immediately inquire how much money a man is worth if you assert that he is an able man. To such people it will be plain without further inquiry that JAMES MCMILLAN was an able man.

But to JAMES MCMILLAN his wealth and the things that his wealth brought him were but the externals and equipment of a strong man running his race.

The probate court has to do with his material estate; what of the man?

He was born in the possessive case, and he left some millions, but what else did he leave? He was a keen, successful business man, but what else was he?

At Atlantic City I have seen artists in sand who, out of piles of sand on the seashore, could shape forms of beauty that slept or smiled in the sunlight until the rising tide obliterated them. So men heap up shapes of beauty and pile up possessions here on the edge of eternity which the tide of years obliterates.

We are all artists in sand mostly, but while we and our works are soon submerged by the rolling years there is one

thing that survives us, sometimes for a long time, sometimes for a short time, subject to the understanding and misunderstanding of those who measure us with their measure, and that is character.

JAMES MCMILLAN was what is known as a self-made man, but he was not in the habit of advertising the fact.

He demonstrated, as many another man has demonstrated, that it is possible to get an education without going to college, and yet, like most such men, he was keenly alive to the importance of a college education.

He realized that money devoted to education is devoted to the highest economic uses, and gave liberally to educational purposes.

Like most great men and institutions, he was quiet, strong, and unostentatious. A supreme court is much less noisy than a justice's court.

He was a charitable man, but he never advertised his charities.

Starting with nothing, he accumulated colossal wealth, and while accumulating it he promoted public enterprises and scattered private benefactions along the way of his success.

He was always a genial man, and his geniality was tempered with the kind of tact which enabled him to check undue familiarity.

Mixed with a splendid generosity, a warmth of soul, and kindness of heart, there was always the ruggedness of the Scotch hills of his ancestry and the climate of his birth.

He seldom made mistakes through "the will's defect or the blood's excess."

He was not an orator, and yet he had a power of analytic statement unencumbered by verbal embroidery, highly satisfactory to a mind seeking information.

He was a keen judge of men and motives, and was never

known to make any investments in Utopia. A sham always shriveled in his presence.

If he had imagination it did not haze his judgment. Neither did he take counsel of his prejudices.

In business, as in politics, he acted upon the theory that to tell the truth is the best diplomacy; to go straight, the shortest way.

He became a leader in Michigan politics, not because there was any beating of tom-toms in his vicinity, but because he was absolutely steadfast and reliable, and men always knew where to find him.

His legislative career was that of a broad-gauge, honorable business man, applying business methods to national concerns.

There never was a time when integrity was more essential to business and political success than now. Let it be rumored in the commercial world that a man's "word will not inform you what he means to do," and the commercial world, by common consent, determines that he is not a man to bargain with.

JAMES MCMILLAN'S word was as true and undeviating as the figures cut in steel on a carpenter's square in the hardware stock he handled when a boy.

As a statesman he was always practical. He never had any idea of trying to steer the ship of state to the Hesperides, and he was never for a moment a demagogue. He had no part with politicians who hang on agitation for what they can pick up.

He had the same contempt for cheap men who want to be conspicuous that Carlyle expresses in his Hero Worship when he says: "Examine the man who lives in misery because he does not shine above other men; who goes about producing himself, pruriently anxious about his gifts and claims; struggling to force everybody, as it were begging everybody, for God's sake, to acknowledge him a great man, and set him over

the heads of men! * * * He can not walk on quiet paths. Unless you will look at him, wonder at him, write paragraphs about him, he can not live."

JAMES MCMILLAN was never solicitous about having people crane their necks to see him.

He went along quietly attending to a good deal of public and private business, but wasted no vitality in trying to make himself conspicuous, and no money on press agents.

He had no newspapers subsidized to admire him.

In the midst of plenty he lived an absolutely temperate life.

He gained for himself honor and glory. Glory is a good thing, but it goes hand in hand with villification. He had both. Prosperity breeds jealousy, and jealousy breeds rivalry. History is full of consolations for the obscure.

Many men regard politics from a very personal standpoint. For one friend who is loyal without thought of collecting a dividend from his friendship there are always several other kinds of friends, waiting in ambush and otherwise.

He was closely identified with the progress and development of his home city of Detroit.

As chairman of the District of Columbia Committee he was practically mayor of Washington, and at his instance a commission of experts formulated plans for the artistic improvement of Washington, which, as they take material shape, will form memorials to his enlightened public spirit.

And it came to pass that when the man sat in his house at rest, among the trophies of an honorable career, Death summoned him.

ADDRESS OF MR. SAMUEL W. SMITH, OF MICHIGAN.

Mr. SPEAKER: We have met together this Sabbath day—and there could be no more fitting and appropriate occasion—to pay our tribute of respect, love, and affection to the honored dead.

The last time I looked into the kindly face of Senator MCMILLAN, while living, was the day he left this city to go to his summer home at Eagle Head, near Manchester-by-the-Sea.

I have visited with him many times during the last six years, in the place where we were the most accustomed to see him, in the committee room of the District of Columbia near by the Senate Chamber, and I recall no time when he was more cheerful or seemed in better health. He was the very picture of health. He spoke of having overtaxed himself with committee work, and said that he felt the need of a change and rest, which he was about to take, but that he would soon be as well as ever.

He briefly reviewed the work of the session, referring in his usual pleasing way to what had been accomplished, and more especially to legislation affecting Washington and the District. After a most pleasant visit, which I shall always remember, he bade me good-bye, saying he would see me in Michigan in September or October.

Which one of us did not expect to meet him and again receive his kindly greetings?

What a shock when on the 10th of August following, without a word of warning, we were summoned to hear the startling and painful news of his sudden and sad taking away.

A leading Detroit paper said: "Not since the morning of November 1, 1879, when Zachariah Chandler was found dead in his bed in the Grand Pacific Hotel in Chicago, has the passing of a citizen of Michigan produced the shock, both in the State and nation, which followed the wholly unexpected announcement of the death of Senator JAMES MCMILLAN." Radically as the two men differed in temperament there was a rough parallel between the career of that sturdy old leader of the youthful Republican party and that of his masterful successor, which continued even to that last sleep, from which there is no awakening in this life.

On every hand and from people in all the walks of life there were heard expressions of the most profound sorrow and grief. Page after page could be filled with the many beautiful and heartfelt tributes which came from every portion of the country. Ex-Governor Luce said, "Michigan will not soon see his like again."

Senator MCMILLAN was a "self-made man." He came from Ontario to make a fortune in the young Republic, and he succeeded in this as he did in all of his undertakings.

His eventful life, so full of activity, so complete with many good deeds, is an incentive to all young men, for whom he always had an encouraging word. It was not an uncommon thing for him to make investments for the purpose of helping young men to start in life.

He was born in Ontario in 1838. At the age of 14 he left school and went to work, preferring a commercial to a professional life.

What a striking parallel between the early life of Zachariah Chandler and that of Senator MCMILLAN. Chandler's father offered him a college education or $1,000 in cash with which to begin business. He chose the latter and went to Detroit to

build for himself a lucrative business. Senator McMillan could have had the education, but he preferred to go out in the world and hew out his own future and fortune, which consisted not only of money, stocks, and lands, but a good name, a spotless character, an unsullied reputation, and the esteem and confidence of his fellow-men, which will prove an enduring monument, more lasting than stone or brass.

At the age of 18 he is working in a hardware store in his adopted city at $60 per month. At 20 he is the purchasing agent of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, a very responsible position for one much older.

At his majority he is superintending the extension of the same railroad, and his ability is again manifested by the adjustment of a strike among the men, whose confidence he won.

In 1860 he was married to Miss Mary L. Wetmore, of Detroit, and to them six children were born. At this time he was receiving a modest salary, and together they commenced housekeeping in a small house just back of his residence on Jefferson avenue, which is only one of several beautiful homes he owned and occupied at different seasons of the year.

At 23 he is again the purchasing agent of the same railroad and is reputed to have saved $5,000. At 24 he decided to engage in the ice business. This was his first business venture.

At 26 he assists in organizing the Michigan Car Company, which has grown into much larger proportions since, and it was only one of many manufacturing institutions with which he was identified at the time of his death. He was not only largely interested in manufacturing, but was a stockholder in the banks of his city, and was also a large holder of real estate. When we recall the many enterprises with which he

was associated we marvel that one mind could have accomplished so much. He was truly Michigan's largest business man.

After attaining this proud position he turned gradually away from an active business life to engage in politics. He pursued the same course in politics that he did in business; he was content to begin at the foot of the ladder. In 1874, 1875, and 1876 he was a member of the board of estimates of the Seventh Ward of Detroit, and a member of the park commission in 1881, 1882, and 1883. He was a member of the Republican State central committee for several years; was also its treasurer in the memorable Greenback campaign in 1878, when Zachariah Chandler was chairman. Later on he was chairman of the committee during several campaigns, always leading the party on to sure and certain victory.

He was not an orator, but a man possessed with the divine gift of excellent common sense. He did not care to speak; he preferred to act; he wanted results. He did not often address the Senate, but when he did he was listened to with the closest attention. His speeches upon the tariff, currency, and wool may be termed the only set speeches he made in thirteen years' experience.

He was often heard advocating some plan for the improvement of Washington. The national capital has lost one of its best and most influential friends. As chairman of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia he was foremost in carrying out the work of beautifying, adorning, and making Washington the most beautiful city in the world.

The Republican party, recognizing his ability and conspicuous services, elected him to the Senate in 1889, and he was reelected in 1895 and 1901, always the unanimous choice of his party, and in the election of 1895 enjoyed the honor of

receiving the vote of every member of the legislature, which had been conferred only once before in Michigan's history.

It was on this occasion that Senator Joseph R. McLaughlin in presenting his name to the caucus said:

> Charity and benevolence know him. He believed that wealth was a gift of God, to be shared by the children of penury or devoted to institutions that contemplated a general good. Forty years ago, leaving home and friends and kindred, he came to this country of great possibilities from a neighboring land to join hands and fortunes with us. With what success his efforts have been rewarded you know full well. The wheels of industry sing his praises. The white wings of commerce salute him prince of men. While American traditions last, while the noblest sentiments of the heart are drawn in admiration to the honest efforts of the poor boy struggling for success in the world, while America is America, men of his type will be respected and honored.

It has been the lot of but few men, and especially for one without any legislative experience, to enter the greatest law-making body in the world and occupy, as he did, a foremost place early in his Senatorial career. At the time of his death he was a member of the following important committees: District of Columbia (chairman), Commerce, Naval Affairs, Corporations Organized in the District of Columbia, Relations with Cuba, Coast and Insular Survey.

It was in the committee room or in conference rather than in the Senate Chamber where he did his most effective work. He was one of a little coterie of Senators who controlled and shaped the legislation of the Senate and of the nation.

He died at the period of his greatest usefulness.

His success in life is a splendid tribute to his ability.

His name and fame will go down in history with that of Cass, Chandler, and others of Michigan's distinguished sons.

He was a charitable man, as will be shown by his many gifts in the city of Detroit and to various State institutions of the State which he honored and served so well and which to-day mourns his sad and untimely taking away. One who was

closely associated with him during the years when he accumulated his wealth has said, "It was the joy of his life to help along his fellow-men and aid the unfortunate. No worthy cause was ever presented to him for assistance without receiving a generous response, and it was his habit to say, 'If you want more, you know where to come for it.'" His predecessor in the Senate, Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, said of him, "His faults, if he had any, were so overshadowed by his virtues that they never will be cited in the story of his life."

His loss to the city of Detroit, the State of Michigan, and in the councils of the nation will be more keenly felt as the years go by.

He was a kind, courteous, dignified, pleasant, Christian gentleman, a good and true friend, and as such I bid him an affectionate farewell.

ADDRESS OF MR. GARDNER, OF MICHIGAN.

MR. SPEAKER: Though JAMES MCMILLAN was born on this side of the Atlantic, there coursed through his veins pure Scotch blood transmitted by parents both of whom were native to the land of Scott and Burns. His father, a man of high character and marked ability, was honorably connected with important business enterprises in Canada, the land of his adoption and the birthplace of him whose life is commemorated in this service. The late Senator MCMILLAN came to the United States when a youth of 17 and settled in Detroit, Mich., which was ever after his home while living, and where his mortal remains are sepulchered.

As a business man, Mr. MCMILLAN was for many years recognized as one of the most successful in the Middle West. He began the career which won him distinction in the financial world by acceptably filling for two years a subordinate position in a mercantile house in his adopted city. He then entered a larger field of activity, as purchasing agent of an important railroad-building undertaking. He here gathered the experience and gained the acquaintance and confidence of his superiors, all of which stood him in good stead in later years. Refusing a flattering offer to go to Spain and embark in railroad-building ventures, he entered, in 1863, at the age of 25, upon a business career which had to do with enterprises having their ramifications in various States and in different countries, involving in the aggregate the investment and expenditure of many millions of dollars. To but call the roll of these varied concerns, to say they were successfully conducted, and that JAMES MCMILLAN'S

was the master mind in conducting them, is to pay only a just tribute to his ability as a business man and financier.

He was one of the organizers of the Michigan Car Company, which gradually became the largest single industry in Detroit. He established car companies in London, Ontario, and in Kansas City. He purchased and through his younger brother conducted the car works at St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. McMillan was the leading spirit in the organization of the Detroit Wheel Company, the Detroit Iron Furnace Company, the Baugh Steam Forge Company, the Fulton Iron and Engine Works, the Newberry Furnace Company, and the Detroit Pipe and Foundry Company. He built and until entering the Senate was president of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway. It was under his leadership that the international bridge was constructed at Sault Ste. Marie. He became interested in lake transportation, and at the time of his death was possessed of large maritime interests, and was president of the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company.

It has been said of him that no man ever lived in Michigan who did so much to build up Detroit, the metropolis of the State, or to develop and utilize the resources of that great commonwealth.

One of the distinguishing features of his business career was his ability to select with almost unerring sagacity the subordinates who were to fill important positions and to share in the responsibilities of conducting his vast and varied undertakings. Another characteristic was the liberality with which he treated his subordinate chiefs, not only in the matter of compensation and the impartation of his confidence, but in making them sharers and participants in the success of the particular branch of business with which they had to do. Not a few men now in the prime of prosperous careers are indebted not only for their

business training, but their financial start, to this broad-minded and liberal-hearted man.

From these successes and fortunate business ventures on a large scale Mr. McMillan, at the end of a series of years, emerged with an established reputation as an honorable, far-seeing, and successful business man, and with an acquired fortune which, even in these days of colossal accumulations, is regarded as princely.

In political life we think of Mr. McMillan only as Senator. But men rarely come to that great office without having had some previous experience which demonstrated their ability and fitness for the high station. In this respect Mr. McMillan was not an exception to the rule. As early as 1874 he was chosen a member of the Detroit board of estimates, later he served on the board of park commissioners, and still later as a director in the museum of art. In each and all of these positions he discharged the duties devolved with credit to himself and acceptability to the city.

His introduction into State politics was through his relation to the Michigan Republican State central committee. In that body his organizing and executive ability early gave him a recognized standing with his fellow-members, and when Zachariah Chandler died he was chosen to succeed, as chairman of the committee, that great leader of men.

As the administrative head of his party through several successive campaigns he so favorably impressed himself upon the Republicans of his State that in 1889 he received a unanimous nomination for the United States Senate. In 1895 he received for his second term the vote of every legislator of both parties, and again in 1901 he was chosen for a third time without a contest.

I will leave to others the agreeable task of dwelling upon

his Senatorial career and content myself with saying that he gradually gained and firmly held the confidence of his fellow-Republicans in the nation, as he did in the State, as a wise, sagacious, and patriotic leader. No man since Chandler has been so potent a force in the politics of his State, and no Michigan man since Chandler has been so influential in the capital of the nation.

But JAMES McMILLAN was more than a successful man of affairs, more than a statesman, though as such his services to his country were of recognized value; he was a philanthropist. The field of his benefactions, like that of his business enterprises, was varied and was subjected to the same discriminating judgment. He was the founder and the constant friend and helper of Grace Hospital—which bears the name of his cherished daughter, deceased—one of Detroit's noblest humanitarian institutions, which represents at this time in buildings, equipment, and endowment a half million of dollars.

Among the thousands of students in annual attendance at the Michigan University the lovers of Shakespeare, through the liberality of Mr. McMILLAN, have access to one of the finest American collections of the works of the great dramatist.

He gave to the Michigan Agricultural College, one of the oldest, best endowed, and most numerously attended of its class, its famous entomological collection, from which the State and the nation are deriving benefits through the advantages it has placed within the reach of its students.

On the campus of Albion College there stands a noble building, erected solely through his generosity and dedicated to the cause of science. Daily, in term time, its spacious rooms are thronged with bright and brainy young men and women in search of knowledge in the science of life. From its halls many teachers have gone forth to impart instruction in that which they there learned under such favorable conditions.

In far-away Texas, whose soil was never pressed by the feet of this lover of men, an institution designed to uplift and ennoble the daughters of negro mothers was the recipient of large donations. At this hour the grandchildren of those who were bondwomen share in the healthful and purifying influence of this man whose native air never filled the nostrils of a slave.

These are among the visible evidences of his liberality and are illustrative of his broad view of the needs of men as well as his response to the solicitations of those who appealed to his generosity. It is but just to his memory to say that none of these was given with ostentation, none was accompanied by self-advertising, nor were they used for self-exploitation. They are known because they have a tangible existence; but who can tell, save Him who hears the orphan's sigh, the strong man's moan, or notes the widow's tear, how many were ministered to by the left hand of this practical philanthropist when the right hand knew it not?

Two acts done on the last day of his life, the knowledge of which was conveyed to the recipients in the last letters ever written by him whose life went out so suddenly, are indicative of the innumerable benefactions of this princely man. One of these letters carried the joy of relief to a husband and father whose home was imperiled and which would certainly be lost unless aid came quickly; the other conveyed a generous response to the appeal of a woman, a stranger to him, but the worthy widow of an honored and influential citizen. After a careful investigation and being fully satisfied that she was deserving, he remarked in confidence to another, "I can not bear to take the consequences of refusal to an appeal like that." So saying, he lifted his pen and signed his name that carried with it some hundreds of dollars and removed the weight from a burdened heart. It was his last

signature. A fitting close to a life filled with worthy deeds and great accomplishments. A few hours later his own great heart had ceased to beat, and this friend of man and servant of God had passed from the living.

If we seek the governing influence under which this business man built a name and character which young men may well strive to emulate; if we ask whence this statesman's gentle yet controlling power as an incorruptible leader of men and shaper of legislation, or where the hidden spring from which flowed this ever widening and deepening stream of benevolences, may we not find answer to all these in the fact that he was born of Christian parents; that the life principles of the Master Teacher were early instilled into his nature; that in his mature years he was a constant reader of the Divine Word; that he early identified himself with and to the end of his life remained a faithful, consistent, and effective member of the Christian church? The Christ man was a dominating force in shaping the life and character of JAMES McMILLAN. He lived and died a Christian.

ADDRESS OF MR. SHELDEN, OF MICHIGAN.

Mr. SPEAKER: We have met to-day to pay the last sincere tribute of respect and esteem to a dead friend; to show by our presence and our words that we have been the gainer through the life and influence of the late JAMES MCMILLAN and by our association with him. Of him, indeed, will we all join in saying, "the good that men do lives after them."

I shall, Mr. Speaker, address myself to the memory of JAMES MCMILLAN as a friend, "faithful and just to me."

How futile it would be of us in a passing hour and in the weakest of all methods, a few printed words upon the page, to try and portray the results of his life; a life that it took years upon years of thought and patient persistent toil to make perfect.

Long after this hour and its tribute shall be forgotten; long after it shall cease to be remembered, even as the legislative footnote on the death of a member, the works and results of JAMES MCMILLAN'S life will remain as a lasting and permanent memorial and monument to his memory in this city.

When Washington, the capital of the fairest nation on earth, shall take rank as the most perfect capital in the world, then will it be time to write the history of JAMES MCMILLAN'S life work. Then only can it be written. For then will the observant mind see in every beautiful structure that shall hereafter grace this city what the hand of the craftsman has wrought on the plan that the late Senator from Michigan conceived and started.

Vast as was Mr. McMILLAN'S work here and in his home State, where he was allied with immense interests, it is as a loyal friend that he will be best remembered by those who held him in greatest esteem, those who were permitted to get closer to the real man and see the wonderful self-poise and mastery of self that enabled him to rise above every obstacle and stand undismayed in every climax. There was in his friendship so much of deep and true loyalty, so much of fidelity to the advancement of his friends that this phase of his life is the most beautiful to me.

Two cities and a great State mourn his death, but posterity can afford to be thankful that he left so much for the benefit of his kind and the good of his country at large.

ADDRESS OF MR. FORDNEY, OF MICHIGAN.

Mr. SPEAKER: The nation and its lawmakers were greatly shocked on a quiet Sunday last August by the unexpected and sad news from Manchester by the Sea that Senator JAMES MCMILLAN had passed away in the night.

His illness was of the most brief duration. The last day before the night of his death had been devoid of distinguishable sign that the conqueror of all mankind was so near. Indeed, the Senator had been in strong and robust health, and in his health-seeking exercise had displayed his old-time vigor. A slight indisposition a little later in the day was followed by a rally that left him apparently in perfect physical condition. That indisposition was but the forerunner of the end, but human eyesight could not perceive it, and in the night, with but the briefest spasm of illness, the elect of the great State of Michigan had passed to that bourne "from whence no traveler returns."

JAMES MCMILLAN occupied a peculiar place in politics, and the combination of circumstances which landed him at the head of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia was, as posterity will see demonstrated, the most kindly move that fate ever made for the capital city of the nation.

JAMES MCMILLAN, as a business man of large and varied interests, brought to the Senate that practical experience which afterwards proved of such great value to the city.

He had no political training in the meager, smaller way, as his first office was that of United States Senator from Michigan. Almost from the outset, when he was made a member of the

Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, he began to suggest and urge reforms, and when greater power, through legislative experience, came to him, he pushed those reforms to a successful termination. Devoid of ostentation, he made no boast of what he would do, but quietly accomplished it and then rested content. His was not a nature of the vainglorious, self-praising sort, and the changes he wrought were so peacefully and smoothly brought about that the results were the first the world knew of the movement.

We all regret that he was so soon called from earthly labor to eternal rest, but we glory in the fact that he was permitted to live long enough to start that thoroughly comprehensive and grand plan for the glory of "most beautiful Washington." When that plan shall have been carried out and when future generations shall behold the completion of the plan which he conceived and started, then will the grandeur and greatness of JAMES MCMILLAN'S life work be realized. He contributed more than his mite to the future, and the future will recognize it.

JAMES MCMILLAN was a natural leader of men. Coming from a small inland city in the Dominion of Canada, he brought to the shores of his adopted State nothing but the native wit and sturdy manhood of his people. He indeed started from the lower round of the ladder, but it was not long before he began to mount. Step by step at first, and then by leaps and bounds, until, long before his public life opened, he dominated more and larger interests than any other man in his State, and where he dominated at all he dominated absolutely and completely.

Having perfect mastery of himself and all that he touched, he added to this self-centered control those lovable traits of character that endeared him most to those who served with him. A sturdy, unswerving loyalty—which appealed most strongly

to those nearest to him, because they saw more of it than others—was his strongest personal characteristic. Rewards for faithful service in his behalf, whether in business life or in politics, was as certain as the service itself, and where JAMES MCMILLAN gave his word, there he gave as surely the performance of that promise.

A great State mourns an illustrious adopted son, a nation's capital misses his guiding genius, and we of the Michigan delegation feel the deep loss of a friend and leader. We mourn him the most because we have lost the most. No human being can erect a monument to the memory of JAMES MCMILLAN that will be as lasting as the work he has done here in Washington.

The future glory of this city will be his monument for all time.

ADDRESS OF MR. APLIN, OF MICHIGAN.

Mr. SPEAKER: A good man has gone just at the time when life was most enjoyable and his usefulness greatest. The life of legislative acquaintance is short at best, but long enough for men of the stamp of the late JAMES MCMILLAN to leave their impress upon legislative history and to intensify the bonds of friendship that bind men to each other.

JAMES MCMILLAN was a success in life. He was more than that. He was a good man for his home city, where his remains rest; he was a good man for his State, where his fame will never dim nor its luster be lost as an example for rising youth; he was a good man for this capital of the nation, for out of the magnitude of his experience and out of his desire to make the city of government the most beautiful and characteristic city in the nation he evolved a plan which will be carried out. This plan was his ruling desire, and in his death the city of Washington can well join the people of Michigan in bewailing his departure from the scene of his usefulness.

He needs no monuments of brass or stone. The capital of the future will bear the stamp of his genius and thought; and when "most beautiful Washington" becomes the actuality then will the ideal of the late Senator from Michigan become the real and his name will be coupled with its growth and fame. Here in the seat of government can his friends, with singular propriety, repeat of him the motto of his State, "If you seek his monument, look around you!"

Let us not consider the suddenness of his taking off. At the height of his power and strength, just when he had about

reached the climax of his career, when he had but to wait and behold the culmination of the plans he had conceived, the summons of the Supreme Ruler of the universe came. JAMES MCMILLAN'S name was called, and he answered. Who shall say that he would have wished it otherwise? He might have lived to do more, but he had done enough to win from his fellow-men of this and future time the commendation "Well done, thou good and faithful servant!"

As in life we followed his advice, so in death we will abide by the example of his work and worth and be better men and better citizens for having known JAMES MCMILLAN.

ADDRESS OF MR. BURTON, OF OHIO.

Mr. SPEAKER: We have met to-day to commemorate the life and mourn the death of that strong and noble man JAMES MCMILLAN. Sixty-four years would seem a shortened span for one of so equable a temperament and well-ordered life. Necessarily, even if a man live to be fourscore, his life work will be left incomplete, but Senator MCMILLAN has left a lasting impress. In commemorating his life his fellow-members in the Lake Carriers' Association quoted these words:

> He did not fall
> Like drooping flowers that no man noticeth,
> But like a great branch of some stately tree,
> Rent in a tempest and flung down to death.

His decease would seem to be an irreparable loss to the city of Washington, for he had given the benefit of his excellent judgment to its complicated affairs for many years, and had inaugurated plans for its improvement and beautification which must be of great permanent advantage. The thousands and tens of thousands who annually visit the national capital will return home more proud of their country and more patriotic citizens because of the improvements which he inaugurated. The foreigner who visits us and who often goes home forming his judgment of the country by the capital alone will see here no signs of royal pomp, but utility and beauty worthy of a great Republic. It would be fitting indeed that, within the limits of this city, he should be commemorated by a statue of marble or brass, but he has left a more enduring monument in his practical activity for the betterment of the city of Washington.

He was interested in the commerce of the country, primarily

in that of the Great Lakes, where he was a large owner of ships. His work here is not incomplete. He lived to see that traffic grow to enormous proportions; he lived to see many channels which had been dangerous for the navigator made safe by broadening and deepening and lighted, so that the pathway of the sailor was made clear. In his activity for the commercial development of the country he did not belong to Michigan, but to the United States.

His activities were not restricted to his immediate locality, but with broad vision he comprehended the commercial needs of the whole country. While not an impracticable enthusiast, he was no pessimist. He appreciated as few men did the commercial and industrial possibilities of this country. In his private career he was not one of those Napoleons of finance who have a facility in absorbing for themselves the accumulations of others; his success was the upbuilding of the community in which he lived. He gave employment to thousands, and added not to his own possessions merely, but to the prosperity of the whole country. He was not an orator, but he had that excellent discernment, that poise and calmness which made his counsel invaluable. Oftentimes when measures were being considered in the Senate it was a better argument for their enactment than elaborate statements or eloquent appeals to know that Senator McMILLAN had given them his approval.

Such an influence as he exerted can not come from intellect alone or from mere shrewdness in business, but must rest upon moral qualities; for in legislation, as in everything else, that which makes men most influential is, after all, the moral quality. This he possessed in an unusual degree. Everyone knew that he had a desire to do justice; that he had a judgment free from any bias, from any influences which might lead

him astray. In private life this same disposition was shown. He did not stop with steadfastness in his loyalty to his friends. His heart took in as well the unfortunate, the struggling, those in distress. His name will be remembered, not merely by the hospitals he endowed, the libraries which he assisted; it will be perpetuated in the young men who felt the quickening force and the encouragement of his friendly words and his kindly assistance.

Not alone Michigan will remember this influence, but throughout the country there will be felt the effect of the career of a brave, true man, who went on his way with success, with industry, and with earnestness, yet at the same time imparting the influence of his good deeds around him.

At such a time as this when death is brought near to us we are wont to ask the question, "Does death end all?" Is there an immortality here or hereafter? Is there not some place in this boundless universe where those who have labored hard and nobly here will find an abiding place. I believe that for Senator McMILLAN there is an immortality; there is an immortality here due alike to his statesmanship, to his qualities of mind and heart.

After all, men are judged by the little things of life, and by this standard he must occupy a very high place. He is worthy to be counted with that great army whose graves are on the land and in the sea—who have diffused sweetness and light all around, who by quiet and unostentatious yet constant deeds of goodness have made life more tolerable and have contributed to bring this earth again to its original condition as a garden of beauty and of enjoyment. Truly, if the good deeds of all these were to be written down, the world would not contain the books which would be written.

Whatever may be our creed—whether we have any creed at

all—I think it must afford us satisfaction to know that in his life he was guided by Christian principle and in his death was sustained by Christian hope. And in commemorating such a life our hopes are big with immortality. Just as it is said that we are evolved from lower grades of existence—that the human species is an advanced type—so we may hope that there are still higher grades of existence for immortal souls, and we may say—

Eternal process moving on,
From state to state the spirit walks,
And these are but the shatter'd stalks,
Or ruined chrysalis of one.

Nor blame I death because he bare,
The use of virtue out of earth;
I know transplanted human worth,
Will bloom to profit otherwhere.

ADDRESS OF MR. HENRY C. SMITH, OF MICHIGAN.

Mr. SPEAKER: I am persuaded to take the time of the House to speak of the life, the worth, and the character of the late Senator JAMES MCMILLAN. The example and the good influence of such a life and of such a character ought not to be lost.

Senator MCMILLAN was also the representative of a new school in politics—the honest, sincere, practical, and effective public servant, working to the purpose that government should be by and for the people and not by and for the politicians—a class to be emulated and encouraged.

He was born at Hamilton, Ontario, May 12, 1838, the second son of William and Grace McMillan, who came there from Scotland in the year 1834. His father was prominently connected with the Great Western Railway and with other large enterprises, and was a strong man. Like this son, the father was perfectly fearless in any cause which he believed to be just. He, too, was keen, energetic, at all times on the alert for opportunities by which he could better himself, and he had the same sterling integrity, and was at the same time also a most agreeable man socially, and devoted to his family.

His ambition for James was a college course and a finished education in the schools. But the commercial instinct dominated the son; he quit school and conducted a store for some years. Then the rising Republic attracted him and led him to believe that opportunities were greater here, and in 1855, without means, acquaintances, or friends, he moved to Detroit, Mich., where he engaged as a clerk for a well-known hardware firm, on a meager salary. Two years later, through the

influence of his father, he became purchasing agent for a railroad company. He developed business thrift without wealth's greed; honesty which was its own herald and required no boosting, it was natural; geniality without profusion; he was bright, not caustic; he never wounded others, and did not push others aside or climb over them. Direct and true, he hit the mark and won gloriously. To but enumerate and describe the large business concerns with which he was connected and over which he exercised commanding influence would be almost to give a history of the great business of the city of Detroit and of the State of Michigan.

His holdings at the time of his death covered many branches of business—railroads, real estate, bank and telephone stock, mining, car shops, boat buildings, navigation, and industries of all kinds.

He had an income of $300,000 a year, and died worth $5,000,000. And he earned it all, unaided, by his commanding ability. It has been said to be praise enough of another that "he wrote no line which dying he could wish to blot." It is a most welcome thought that when we lay the measuring rod upon the life and deeds of Senator McMillan we find no line which we would wish to blot. He had not one dollar which the world might not know where and how he got it; there is no taint upon his fortune, no mar upon his business integrity. He won fairly all he had. Not by cunning manipulation, nor by the natural rise in the values of properties, but by his foresight, energy, ability, and absolute and unqualified integrity he gave value to the properties he managed. He did not hurt his fellow-man; he "blazed the trees" of new enterprises, and stood in a class alone.

He succeeded because he worked, because he was shrewd, because he was honest, and had and merited the confidence and

trust of those who traded with him. Because he selected the good and shunned the bad. No bad passion disfigured his life. And goodness, after all, is the final test. His life is a record of thrift, integrity, and patriotism which others seeing will strive to follow. It is a solemn thing to lead such a life; its example will leave a good and lasting imprint on the State and the nation.

The poet has said:

Success is labor's prize;
  Work is the mother of fame.
And who on a boom shall rise
  To the height of an honored name?
The bee by industry reapeth
  The stores which enrich the hives.
All that is thrifty creepeth,
  For toil is the law of lives.
And he who reaps without sowing
  A bitter harvest reaps.
The law of gradual growing
  Is the law that never sleeps.

He brought into his public and political life the same principles, the same ability, the same integrity, work, and fidelity, and a lofty patriotism. In all of his political life he was unflinchingly upright, and he demanded the same integrity from those with whom he held any relations. He gave full credit to honesty, but would not countenance sham or pretense of any kind.

He became the unanimous choice of the Michigan legislature for United States Senator, and no taint of money marred the choice.

When he became a public servant he divorced himself from private enterprises; interested in transportation, he refused in the Senate a position on the Interstate Commerce Committee.

His work as chairman of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia is appreciated, and his memory will always

be sacred in Washington, the District, and the nation. He directed the affairs of the District with the same business sagacity and prudence which made his own business life such a success.

He had three great purposes: First, to overcome the feeling that the District was not to be generously aided; second, to make the improvements permanent, substantial, and on a scale suitable to the capital of a rich, powerful, and generous people; and third, to beautify in an artistic and a worthy way the wonderful city of Washington. It was his aim and ambition that this should be the most beautiful capital city of the world, as it is the capital city of the strongest, the most patriotic, and the most generous nation on earth. If in the days to come the Congress shall carry out what his mind had the ability to conceive and what he had the courage to stand for, this great capital, where sentiments of loyalty and national pride and national honor are made, and policies of growth and thrift and stability and justice are formed, will indeed be the place where the people of the globe may come for lessons in the best government of man.

This is monument enough, in memories cherished, sacred and enduring; but beyond his ability, beyond his wealth—and those who knew him best never thought of his riches—beyond his public services, beyond all, was the man. "He was a man; he loved his fellow-men, and ministered unto them when they were sick." He was as generous as he was noble. During all of his busy life he did the duty of a good citizen, in the ranks, in caucuses, in conventions, everywhere. "Who would be chiefest among you must be servant of all" was the inspiration of his life. In times of financial disaster he did not await the call of anguish, but tendered, unasked, needed help and gave with free hand and in abundance.

On his funeral day the wheels of industry, which had sung his praises in the music of progress, were still. The churches, the colleges, the libraries, and the hospitals that had known him were shrouded in somber hues. The laborers who worked and toiled for ample pay by reason of his life joined in the universal lament. Smoke was dead in chimneys under which his thrift had built furnace fires; the blinds of bank and shop were drawn, and boats on river and lake bore flags of mourning. House and Senate will miss him, Detroit will miss him, Michigan will miss him, the District and the nation will miss him. Labor and capital will miss him, charity will miss him. But home and friends will miss him most.

> Friends are in life's exchange the sterling coin,
> True tender for all the rarest forms of joy;
> The only pauper is the friendless man.

We join in the full chorus of respect and affection for the polished man, the faithful servant, the cherished friend.

Mr. CORLISS. Mr. Speaker, on account of the unavoidable absence of other members who desire to speak upon this occasion, I ask unanimous consent that general leave to print be granted for ten days.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent that general leave to print be granted for ten days. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. And now, pursuant to the resolutions heretofore adopted, and as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the House stands adjourned.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 35 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned.

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